



Daily Report

Latin America

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Fujimori: 'Ice' in Relations With Ecuador 'Broken'

PY0609184995 Lima America Television Network
in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Alberto Fujimori reiterated to the Peruvian media today that he invited Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen and Foreign Minister Galo Leoro to visit Lima next year. President Fujimori said the ice between the two countries has been broken. This is part of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The Ecuadoran media said you broke the ice with Ecuadoran President Duran-Ballen. Does this mean we are expecting the visit of the Ecuadoran president for bilateral talks in Lima in the next few months?

[Fujimori] This is how I perceive it, that the ice existing in the bilateral relations, and even in the personal relations between the two presidents, has been broken. The frosty environment has been changed with this visit. I can perceive that because as you can understand I came with some reservations and even objections from some people but my visit has been very positive because I received a positive reaction from the Ecuadoran people. Therefore, I believe that relations have radically changed for the better, and today I reiterated the invitation to President Duran-Ballen to visit Peru. This will be his first visit to Peru.

[Correspondent] When will the visit take place?

[Fujimori] No date has been established. It was always said that the visit is open to the foreign minister and the president. We hope the foreign minister will visit Lima first, before President Duran-Ballen does. We have not been assured. I said, half seriously and half jokingly, that I hope the visit will be made because I would like to visit Ecuador for the fifth time but after Duran-Ballen's visit because I am personally interested in visiting the Galapagos Islands to see the richness of the animal life there.

[Correspondent] Did you personally invite Duran-Ballen to visit Lima?

[Fujimori] I conveyed the invitation through the Rio Group after the conclusion of the summit. [end recording]

On Ecuador Ties, Integration Issues

PY0709002395 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish
2019 GMT 5 Sep 95

["Impromptu" news conference with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori by unidentified reporters in Quito "some 30 minutes ago" — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Fujimori] As I said in my first news conference, a presidential meeting requires a lot of preparation. We have, however, held several informal meetings which were very cordial and I have had the honor of meeting the president of Ecuador and members of his administration. This will allow us to keep moving ahead. As somebody has said, the ice has been broken during this visit.

[Reporter] Does the reopening of the border imply that Peru and Ecuador have reached a peace agreement?

[Fujimori] The reopening of the border is a very important step toward normalized relations, and I hope that things will keep getting better because that is what integration is all about.

[Reporter] Mr. President, will you continue peace talks with this Ecuadoran administration, or will you wait for the next administration?

[Fujimori] I see no need to wait for the next administration. There are many channels of communication. The military channel is very fluid, as are communications between deputy foreign ministers and [words indistinct]. A meeting of foreign ministers will be arranged in due time, and then the presidents will meet. For the time being, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Galo Leoro has been invited to visit Lima, and I also reiterated my invitation to President Sixto Duran-Ballen to visit Peru whenever he deems appropriate. The doors of Peru are open, and we will extend to him the same hospitality I received here in Quito.

[Reporter] Mr. President would you say that the parties are now ready to tackle one of the key items of the Itamaraty Agreement; namely, the quest for a definitive solution to the border problem between Ecuador and Peru?

[Fujimori] We are at the beginning. The preliminary stages have been taken care of, and now we are tackling item six, which deals with essential aspects of the Rio Protocol. The Brazilian Government, which is acting like a kind of executive secretariat, has to call the meeting, which I believe will be held in Brazil in approximately three weeks.

[Several questions indistinct]

[Fujimori] Just one question per journalist, please, we must be fair.

[Reporter] Mr. President, Ecuador has acknowledged the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Could Peru do something similar to further a definitive solution to the problem?

[Fujimori] Ecuador's acknowledgement of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is much appreciated by the Peruvian Government in general and myself in particular. We want to shore up our relations and to reach agreements on item six of the Itamaraty Agreement with the help of the guarantor countries in order to dispel any doubts or disagreements there may be about the Rio Protocol. The Rio Protocol provides us with a framework; it is a powerful instrument that will allow us to move forward.

[Reporter] Mr. President, the [words indistinct] Itamaraty Agreement mentions the need for an atmosphere of trust and relaxation. Has this atmosphere been achieved, or is there something else that must be done to achieve it in keeping with the Itamaraty Agreement?

[Fujimori] That is correct. I have repeatedly said that the atmosphere of trust and relaxation has been achieved. By the way, I would like to point out that Peru should not get all the credit for the reopening of the border; Minister Maldonado [not further identified] has worked very hard to bring it about. The climate of relaxation, the recovery of the climate of confidence, is noteworthy. The fact that I can come here, chat with you, with the Ecuadorian media, is frankly a good sign. I believe that the conditions are now right for us to tackle item six.

[Reporter] Has the date been set for the Ecuadorian foreign minister's visit to Peru?

[Fujimori] The date has not been set yet. The invitation is official. He is welcome to come whenever he deems it appropriate. Undoubtedly we would like to see the meeting of foreign ministers take place as soon as possible. He will be most welcome, and his visit will be another step forward in this process.

[Reporter] Mr. President, Ecuador believes that the Rio Protocol is inapplicable to the area of conflict. What is Peru's position on this issue?

[Fujimori] That is one of the key issues. We cannot discuss such matters right now. Item six will be tackled at the meeting that will be held in Brasilia, at Itamaraty.

[Reporter] Peru had tied the reopening of the border to the clearing of the mine fields. The border has been reopened. Does this mean that there are no more mine fields?

[Fujimori] We assume that Ecuador has taken the necessary precautions because we have been told that it has. There are bound to be some risks because the

mines are relatively small and it is not easy to find all of them. I would also like to explain something. Some news media have reported that the border has been reopened only for people, not for trade. Well, if border trade is not back to normal by tomorrow, I will personally take action to ensure free border trade, which is very important for Peruvians and Ecuadorans. I will make sure that there will be no restrictions on trade except for the usual customs requirements.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you something about the Andean Pact. Will Peru return to the Andean Pact? Will Peru join the quest for free trade?

[Fujimori] You see, up to the present Peru has maintained a very particular stance; it does not fully participate in the Andean Pact yet. We have mentioned January as the deadline to make a decision....

[Reporter, interrupting] Will Peru remain in the Andean Pact?

[Fujimori] This is what we are assessing. Today we will hold a meeting to discuss this subject. We hope to clarify certain aspects, but in general terms, Peru believes that the Andean Pact should be strengthened because that will benefit all members. Peru also believes, however, that there are areas in which Peru has moved ahead faster than the rest of the Andean Pact, particularly as far as economic reforms are concerned. We feel that without similar adjustments in the other member countries, Peru would not get a fair deal. We will be looking into all these details in the future.

[Reporter] Mr. President, have the other Andean Pact countries been pressuring Peru to return to the fold?

[Fujimori] The truth is that we cannot use the word pressure among friendly countries which are in constant contact with each other. We are all doing our best to make the Andean Pact a very strong regional economic group so that in the future we can merge with the Mercosur [Common Market of the South] or help create a Latin American Free Trade Area.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] Rio Group meeting that ended a short while ago concerning the need to create and strengthen the institutional framework for Latin American integration, isn't that so, Engineer Fujimori?

[Fujimori] The Rio Group meeting did not address Andean Pact matters. The Andean Pact meeting began at 1430 today with President Duran-Ballen presiding.

[Reporter] What did the Rio Group address?

[Fujimori] The Rio Group meeting did discuss Latin American integration. By the way, nobody has asked me any questions about the Rio Group meeting.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] and put an end to the arms race, Mr. President?

[Fujimori] We have been meeting all day and President Duran-Ballen's leadership has helped us exchange opinions and experience and reach remarkable conclusions. Allow me to mention just a few. First, the Rio Group countries have rejected the French nuclear tests. Second, the Rio Group countries reaffirmed their will to struggle against poverty, which implies, among other things, curbing the arms race. We also discussed the drug trade, which is an important issue because our success in capturing a few drug cartel leaders may have curbed the flow of drugs to consumer countries. This means that a certain amount of drugs has remained in our countries and is being sold locally, therefore, our countries are a little bit more concerned about domestic drug consumption. Lastly, I wish to point out, through the Ecuadoran media, that we have energetically voiced our solidarity with and support for the efficient measures taken by President Samper, who is being unjustly attacked by visible and invisible hands. This is why the Rio Group, as an institution, and the presidents of the member countries have unanimously voiced their support for him.

Peru, Bolivia Agree To Boost Bilateral Relations

PY0709022695 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1715 GMT 27 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima, 27 Aug (EFE) — The media in Lima are saying the Peruvian and Bolivian deputy foreign ministers agreed to meet in La Paz to boost bilateral relations.

The purpose of the meeting is to gather all existing commissions and sectors under a single bilateral market with the participation of the private and public sector.

Contacts at a technical level, within the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Agreement that was signed between the two countries, will be on 6-7 September in Puerto Maldonado.

The meeting between Bolivian Deputy Foreign Minister Jaime Aparicio Otero and Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Voto-Bernales took place on Friday, 1, during the disclosure by the EU of the Lake Titicaca Binational Master Plan.

This plan foresees Peru and Bolivia jointly developing Lake Titicaca, which geographically links the two countries, with an EU donation of more than \$16 million to preserve its ecosystem.

The so-called Binational Global Master Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Peruvian-Bolivian High Plateau was delivered on 1 September by Ambas-

sador Sabato Della Monica, head of the EU delegation, to Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Voto-Bernales.

Ecuador, Colombia Sign Accord To Facilitate Integration

PY0709120195 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2228 GMT 5 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito, 5 Sep (EFE) — It was officially reported today that the presidents of Ecuador, Sixto Duran-Ballen, and of Colombia, Ernesto Samper, today signed a cooperation agreement to improve integration between the two countries, including the areas of highway construction, border transport, and education.

The National Communications Secretariat (Senacom) [Secretaria Nacional de Comunicacion] has reported that the two presidents, who participated in the Andean Pact Summit in Quito today, promised to support commercial development and bilateral investments.

They also decided to support the idea that payments between the Colombian and Ecuadoran central banks be made with the national currencies of the two countries to expedite bilateral trade, the Senacom added.

The two governments promised to continue the physical integration process on their borders, and in line with this, they announced their intention to finance the construction of the international bridge on the Mataje River that will link the province of Esmeraldas (Ecuador) and the department of Narino (Colombia).

The governments promised to seek credits to finance the construction of several highways in northern Ecuador by Colombian companies, and decided to promote the construction of and deployment of personnel to several centers for attention to the national border (Cenaf) [Centros Nacionales de Atencion de Frontera].

Duran-Ballen and Samper also promised to support the signing of a transport agreement to allow transport organizations from the two countries to create multinational Andean companies (Emas) [empresas multinacionales andinas].

In the field of education, the presidents will encourage and support academic exchanges among universities, especially those in the border area, to "improve the professional development of the youth from the two countries," the Senacom reported.

Chilean, Bolivian Presidents View 'Broad Bilateral Agenda'*PY0809023695 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish
4 Sep 95 p C2*

[By special correspondent Maria Jose Errazuriz in Quito]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada held a lengthy meeting his Chilean counterpart Eduardo Frei on 3 September to discuss bilateral matters. Following this meeting, Sanchez de Lozada stated that the Bolivian Government has not set any specific date for reestablishing diplomatic relations with Chile.

The two presidents are attending the Ninth Rio Group Presidential Summit in Quito. Their meeting on 3 September was the fifth since they were installed. The unusual thing was that at the end of the meeting, the two presidents held a joint news conference for foreign journalists.

In their meeting, the two heads of state went through a broad bilateral agenda that included key issues like economic and physical integration.

Sanchez de Lozada explained that Bolivia is not setting any conditions for resuming relations with Chile; it merely seeks to create an atmosphere of true and positive understanding.

President Frei said that the worst thing the two countries could do would be to tie their relations to specific deadlines. He emphasized that the important thing is to keep working because the idea is to shake off a "record of misunderstandings."

The two presidents met in private accompanied by their foreign ministers, Jose Miguel Insulza and Antonio Aranibar. The two foreign ministers met the day before to discuss some of the issues on the agenda. Oscar Fuentes, the Chilean consul in La Paz, did not attend this meeting, although he was in Quito.

The two presidents evaluated the cross-border investments Bolivian and Chilean businessmen are making, and the Chilean president explained his country's infrastructural development policy, which will benefit regional trade by giving Bolivia access to ports on the Pacific Ocean, and by establishing corridors linking the two oceans. The two presidents instructed their foreign ministers to continue working on this broad bilateral agenda.

The Chilean president stated that his administration is prepared to discuss any issue whatsoever with Bolivia. "We are open-minded and willing to further bilateral

rapprochement using our imagination and creativity," Frei said.

On the subject of Bolivia's demand for a sea outlet, President Sanchez de Lozada said that his administration does not tie its relationship with Chile to any specific conditions, adding that no date has been set for the resumption of diplomatic relations, severed in 1978.

Talking about the sea outlet issue in Cartagena de Indias in April 1994, the Bolivian president had said: "One can drink the milk without owning the cow." Asked on 3 September whether he still felt that way, Sanchez de Lozada answered that a lot of people will be drinking the milk in the future, meaning that many Atlantic countries will have access to Chilean ports.

Chilean Foreign Minister Insulza categorically refuted reports from Bolivia that the latter had asked that the 1904 Border Treaty be amended. He emphasized that no such request had ever been made. Asked what Chile's answer to such a request would be, Insulza said that as far as Chile is concerned, treaties cannot be revised.

President Eduardo Frei also met with Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen for 45 minutes to discuss the role that Chile has been playing as a guarantor of the Rio de Janeiro Treaty in Ecuador's conflict with Peru. The Ecuadoreans again thanked Chile for its good deeds.

Meanwhile, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori arrived in Quito, where harsh demonstrations were staged against him in certain areas. Later on, he held a crowded news conference during which he announced that Peru will reopen its border with Ecuador. Ecuador had reopened its border with Peru several weeks ago.

President Frei remarked that sovereign countries are free to decide what is best for them, but as far as he was concerned, Peru's decision was very positive, and he applauded it.

Correction to Andean Leaders Sign Quito Act*PY0609170095*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Andean Leaders Sign Quito Act," published in the 6 September 1995 Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages 24-25:

Page 24, column two, last paragraph, and continuing on to page 25, only sentence make read: ...organs were created: the Andean Presidential Council [el Consejo Presidencial Andino], the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers [el Consejo Andino de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores], the Expanded Council of Foreign Ministers [el Consejo Ampliado de Ministros de Relaciones

Exteriores], the Expanded Commission of the Cartagena Agreement [la Comision Ampliada del Acuerdo de Cartagena], and the General Secretariat of the Cartagena Agreement [la Secretaria General del Acuerdo de Cartagena].

[new paragraph] The treaty that... (providing vernacular for organizations)

Cuba

Government Satisfied Over U.S. Immigration Compliance

PA0709200795 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1846 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 7 Sep (PL) — Cuba has said today, nearly a year after signing with the United States the most encompassing migratory agreement, that it is satisfied over the compliance of the pact by the other party and gave assurances that its immigration policies will become even more flexible.

"We are satisfied with the immigration agreements, not only with what has been achieved, but with U.S. compliance," Foreign Relations Ministry spokesman Raul Dausa said, when admitting that "both parties have made a significant effort to move toward the normalization of its immigration relations."

In a news conference in this capital, Dausa recalled that there has been periodic evaluations of the 9 September 1994 agreement, to end the so-called rafter crisis, which in only one month caused the illegal exodus of thousands of Cubans toward U.S. territory.

When considering that in the 12 months that have elapsed the goal was attained of encouraging the flow of Cuban immigrants to the United States to be conducted in a legal, orderly, and safe way, the spokesman announced that in a yet-to-be determined date, the fifth meeting to examine the agreements will be held, presumably in New York.

According to the September 1994 protocol, Havana agreed to prevent — to the best of its abilities — illegal exits by its citizens, while Washington would grant a minimum of 20,000 visas annually to all those interested and eligible to live in the neighbor country.

In addition, all Cubans intercepted at high seas would be confined to the U.S. Naval Base of Guantanamo, located in the eastern part of Cuba.

On the other hand, Dausa pointed out that several new measures aimed at improving Cuba's migration policies were currently under evaluation.

"We are constantly evaluating, making things more flexible, and accommodating this country's policy to internal and external conditions," the spokesman highlighted, and in this respect stated that the new measures would be announced in the future.

Dausa's explanation was preceded by statements by Jose Cabanas, head of the Directorate for Affairs of Cubans Residing Abroad, who announce during an interview by official daily GRANMA that Cuba is currently

analyzing the application of new measures aimed at favoring its migration flows.

Alarcon Interviewed on U.S.-Cuba Immigration Accord

PA0809014995 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 95

[Interview with Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government and chief Cuban negotiator of the U.S.-Cuba immigration agreement, by reporter Barbara Betancourt; date and place not given; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Betancourt] This Saturday we mark the first anniversary of the immigration agreement between Cuba and the United States. What is your assessment and comments about this?

[Alarcon] Well, I believe it is an important agreement that helped us advance toward normalizing immigration relations between the two countries, following the agreement of 2 May. The latter complemented and added fundamental elements that were missing in the September agreement. But I believe the agreement that will mark its first anniversary on 9 September is a document that is in line with the interests of Cuba and the United States.

In addition, I believe that one year after it was signed, it has passed the test of life and events. It has worked appropriately, complemented of course with the 2 May agreement. This serves to corroborate that it was a correct decision and that it is applicable and is being applied fully.

[Betancourt] Did it resolve the immigration problem?

[Alarcon] I said it represented a contribution toward normalizing... [pauses] The immigration problem in reality depends on other things as well.

[Betancourt] What is missing?

[Alarcon] There is a universal immigration problem that basically results from inequalities, from the difference of economic realities in the third world and the developed world. This is not a Cuban-American problem, it is a universal problem.

What we have accomplished with this agreement regarding Cuba and the United States has been purging the immigration issue, to a great extent, of the elements of political manipulation that characterized it from the beginning. There are still differences, but I basically believe this is the contribution of this agreement.

The economic blockade, the threats of the Helms-Burton initiative to tighten the blockade, and to create more difficult conditions for our people show that there are no immediate signs that the material causes responsible for the immigration trend here and elsewhere around the entire world will disappear.

Fernando Davalos Views Flotilla Shipwreck as Retribution

*FL0809022495 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[Commentary by reporter Fernando Davalos from the "Exclusive" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] I have a pressing topic that I wish to discuss. My grandmother used to say that God punishes without malice [Dios castiga sin palos ni piedras]. We had proof of this with what happened to the clowns from Miami who attempted to bring their show [words indistinct] just a few minutes after leaving Key West. As a result, they ended up in the water, their trip frustrated, and a man became frightened and died of a heart attack. This death must be blamed on those in the United States who for years have been encouraging war on Cuba, illegal immigration, and hatred among brothers.

The tub in which they were travelling capsized as soon as the trip began. Perhaps they were sold a lemon, bought a useless boat in good faith. Their idea to come to provoke unfounded confusion in Cuba had the same fate as their boat: it too collapsed.

These promoters of hatred lost ground when the immigration issue with the United States normalized, because encouraging rafters became senseless. There are currently several legal, normal ways to emigrate without the danger of wrecks at sea. Yet the merchants of death insist, and as their recent performance indicated, they still want to come to provoke us and create problems where there are no problems.

However, God punishes without malice. I ask these people: Who pays for the deaths? Who pays for the sons who disappeared at sea, whose families never heard from them again? Who pays for the tears of desperate parents who saw their children depart full of hope, for an adventure in the Florida Straits, and lost them forever? Who pays for those who died at sea? Who pays?

I'll give you the answer: Those who pay are those who for dirty reasons, for hatred and for power, have for years encouraged illegal emigration. The ones who pay are those who now want to come on clumsy boats to provoke us, only to lose their keels and their reason in the middle of the sea.

Commentary Views Results of Flotilla 'Chaos'

*PA0609155495 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 95*

["Radio Havana Cuba Comments" by Norberto Hernandez; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Cuban emigrants' flotilla, which wanted to approach Cuba's coast from Key West, ended its adventure in the midst of chaos, and the organizers have been unable to find a believable explanation for their absolute failure.

Organized by extreme-right sectors of Cuban emigration in the United States, the flotilla, which had the nod of the reactionary wing of the country to the north, had plans to approach Cuba's coastline to encourage civil disobedience on the island.

However, the irresponsible attitude that prevailed in the preparations of such a dangerous provocation had consequences quicker than anticipated: One of the ships sank due to excess weight and weak construction.

Television images showed many shipwreck victims struggling with big waves, many of them without lifejackets, which reveals more irrational behavior by the chieftains of the sea expedition.

Ramon Sanchez, an emigrant with an extensive record of activities at the service of terrorism, and his accomplices are the ones most responsible for the shipwreck, because they placed their anti-Cuban plans ahead of a careful consideration of the uselessness of the effort.

U.S. and Cuban-born extremists who encouraged the organizers of such a preposterous adventure, also, are responsible for the calamity and for the death of one of the passengers of the wrecked ship.

The fact that Raul Sanchez prayed at the Key West docks over the death of Lazaro Gutierrez does not matter, because even if he turns the dead man into an alleged martyr of the anti-Cuban crusade, he will not be able to remove from him and his accomplices the criticism of sensible people.

In Miami, and other cities with a large number of Cuban emigrants, these Cubans followed the departure and hurried return of the flotilla as simple observers.

In Cuba, the people did not change their weekend plans, and the authorities organized an eventual response to check the provocateurs in case they tried to violate Cuba's jurisdictional waters.

The logical mobilization of the island's defense forces was not detectable due to the calm and precision exhibited by the organizers.

This time the flotilla of extremists failed long before expected by observers. It would have suffered a setback anyhow had the boats approached the coasts of Cuba where the warning stands: No violation of national borders will be permitted.

General Escalante Presents Paper on JFK's Assassination

*PA0609013795 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 95*

[Station commentary; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] A group of investigators, eight U.S. and two Cuban, have just held a meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The group analyzed the political circumstances, direct causes, and main responsibility for the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. It is interesting to point out that 32 years after the Dallas assassination, well-founded doubts continue to grow over the official reports given at that time.

A seminar entitled: JFK, The Truth Revealed was organized by the Rio de Janeiro authorities in late August in that capital city.

During that seminar, Cuban and U.S. experts agreed to rule out the theory of a sole killer, which is the main conclusion of the report issued by the Warren Commission. The commission was appointed was by the U.S. government to investigate the case.

U.S. lawyer Wayne Smith, former chief of the U.S. Interest Office in Havana, said he was convinced U.S. secret services and Cuban counterrevolutionary elements had plotted to murder President Kennedy for not authorizing new aggressions against Cuba, after the foiled 1961 mercenary invasion. Wayne Smith said that, after 30 years of studies and investigations by specialists from non-governmental U.S. organizations, it had been established that President Kennedy had rejected the plan of implementing new anti-Cuban operation in 1963; the same year in which he was shot to death in Dallas.

It is not futile to recall that during those days of counterrevolutionary effervescence — sponsored, promoted, and financed by the government in Washington — attempts were made to build a case against the Cuban government on charges that it was responsible for this crime. The allegation was that the Cuban government was retaliating for the Bahia de Cochinos action. At that time, it was said that the Cuban government had hired several U.S. Mafia criminals to carry out the attack. There was a great deal of speculation about accused Lee

Harvey Oswald's visits to Moscow and Havana, where he allegedly trained for the Dallas operation.

President Kennedy's assassination was followed by an unusual number of deaths. A few of them were suspiciously natural or accidental and clearly indicated that some one was trying to erase clues.

Division General Fabian Escalante, from the Cuban Interior Ministry, represented Cuba at the seminar. He based his thesis on the fact that the Cuban counterrevolution had played a fundamental role in the assassination. Gen. Escalante presented a well-documented position to back his theory and was widely-praised by the seminar's participants. Other theories presented at this event pointed to the collusion between the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Cuban counterrevolution sectors, mainly located in the city of Miami.

Recently, several secret documents from the Warren Commission's investigations were revealed. They are evidently intended to weaken the strength of versions that were closer to the truth. Another lot of evidence, however, was left in the shadow. It will most surely be revealed when the good and bad people related to this historic episode have died.

Cardinal Ortega Denies U.S. Government Funding CARITAS

*PA0709150595 Havana Radio Havana Cuba
in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 95*

[From the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cardinal Jaime Ortega, bishop of the Havana Archbishopric, has denied statements by U.S. adviser Richard Nuccio that aid received by the humanitarian organization CARITAS-CUBA [International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Actions] is part of a strategy by the Washington administration to erode the island's state power.

In an article published in the *AQUI LA IGLESIA* bulletin, Cardinal Ortega says that these pretensions may exist in the minds of those who draft U.S. policies toward Cuba, but not in the minds of donors who sent aid from the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Conference and other religious institutions, in addition to aid from the U.S. faithful.

Ortega describes statements by the U.S. official as offensive and clarifies that the humanitarian organization CARITAS does not budget its aid program with contributions from any country or international organization. He stressed that no one should orchestrate or subordinate the mission of the church to political or any other strategies.

Ho Chi Minh City Authorities Welcome Minister Hart

PA0709134095 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish
0947 GMT 6 Sep 95

[Names and titles as received]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 6 Sep (PL) — The main political authorities and government of this locality in southern Vietnam today welcomed Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart who is about to conclude his stay in this nation.

The high ranking official met here with Vo Tran Tri, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) and Trung Tang San, president of the People's Committee (mayoralty) of the second most important city of the Indochinese state and the most important economic center.

Tran Tri, who is also member of the VCP Political Bureau, discussed with the visitor several aspects of Vietnam's renovation and the results obtained and the outlook in this regard, a member of the delegation told PRENSA LATINA.

Others who attended the meeting were Vietnamese Culture Minister Tran Hoan, Cuban Ambassador Tania Maceira, Consul to Ho Chi Minh City Sicilia Fernandez, and Jose A. Orta, director of the international relations of the Cuban institution.

Meanwhile, the mayor of old Saigon — inhabited today by more than 4 million inhabitants — explained in detail to Hart details of the investment process, whose results he described as "an ideological triumph" of the Vietnamese, the same source added.

The culture minister of the Caribbean state arrived in Vietnam on 28 August as head of his country's official representation to ceremonies to mark the 50th anniversary of the Republic commemorated on 2 September.

His schedule today included a tour of historical and cultural facilities and a visit to the largest private textile factory.

Spokesman Responds to Nuclear Test Carried Out by France

PA0809001995 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish
1957 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 7 Sep (PL) — Cuba today reiterated its opposition to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and the holding of nuclear tests, it was reported here.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rafael Dausa made that statement when asked about the recent nuclear test carried out by France at the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

"Cuba's position has been clear: Cuba does not favor nuclear tests carried out by any country and, of course, does not favor the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, specifically nuclear weapons," Dausa said.

Spokesman Reports Foreign Minister To Go to Colombia 7 Sep

PA0709185695 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "National Radio News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] A few hours ago, the traditional meeting among the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry spokesman and the domestic and foreign media was held at the International Press Room. Reporter Zenaida Gonzalez has the story:

[Gonzalez] At a news conference, Cuban Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rafael Dausa announced that Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina will travel today to Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, with a view to the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] Summit to be held in October 1995.

[Begin Dausa recording] The main objective of the summit is to conduct a preliminary analysis on the main interests the region's countries will discuss at the upcoming 11th NAM summit. [end recording]

[Gonzalez] On another subject, the spokesman confirmed that the Cambodian Foreign Affairs Minister will officially visit our country between 13 and 16 September. He also disclosed that (Jean Taylor), UK Parliamentarian deputy science and technology secretary, will arrive in Cuba on 17 September. Taylor will tour the scientific hub and will meet with prominent state and government officials.

As the media questioned Dausa on many issues such as the first anniversary of the signing of the 9 September 1994 migration agreements between Cuba and the United States, he pointed out that the Foreign Ministry is pleased with their development and compliance and explained that the two sides have made efforts to move forward with the normalization of their migration relations.

Remirez Visits Mexico To Discuss Multilateral Agenda

PA0809015995 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1833 GMT 5 Sep 95

[By Gerardo Arreola]

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) — Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Fernando Remirez De Estenoz today said in Havana that Cuba's new Foreign Investment Law represents "a message of a wider opening and greater flexibility." On Wednesday Remirez will begin his official visit to Mexico.

The Cuban vice foreign minister told NOTIMEX that the law, which Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government approved on Tuesday, represents "a message of our country's resolve" to continue "this process of transformations" to the economy.

During his three-day visit to Mexico, Remirez will discuss with the Mexican Foreign Ministry the multilateral agenda of both governments, particularly topics for this year's UN Assembly General.

The vice minister said Cuba maintains "principles of sovereignty and independence, and is engaged in an opening process with greater flexibility and efficiency" so that foreign capital can participate "on equal conditions."

"Of course we will always continue benefiting Latin American capitals as a priority, including Mexico in particular because of our ties," he added.

The Cuban vice foreign minister will explain to his listeners the scope of the new law, which allows enterprises with 100-percent foreign capital to settle in Cuba, repatriate all of their net profits, and create free zones and industrial parks.

Remirez expects to meet with Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jose Angel Gurria and the deputy secretaries, and to hold a working session with UN officials at the Tlatelolco Tower.

Remirez recalled that Cuba and Mexico annually hold consultations, which have been "very fruitful," on multilateral topics.

In addition, Remirez underscored that both countries coincide in over 90 percent of their votes at worldwide forums, which is the highest Cuban rate in Latin America.

Remirez said Cuba is considering the presentation of a resolution draft to the UN to condemn the U.S. blockade for the fourth time in a row.

During the past three years, the votes in favor of similar resolutions were 58, 88, and 101 successively, always supported by Mexico, which actively participated in the debate during the last session.

The Cuban vice minister will also discuss the UN reform process with Mexican diplomats. Within this reform process, the Cuban Government gives the highest priority to assistance for development.

Cuba seeks support for its proposal to incorporate Asian, African, and Latin American countries as permanent members of the Security Council, and to achieve the effective subordination of this body to the Assembly General.

The Cuban vice minister added that the goal of the reforms the UN should undertake is "to achieve a larger participation, greater democracy, and larger correspondence with the changes which have occurred over the past few years."

Cape Verdian Foreign Minister in Havana

PA0609141295 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2017 GMT 5 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 5 Sep (PL) — Cape Verdian Foreign Minister Jose Tomas Veiga stressed in Havana today that Cuba and his country must work toward greater understanding, information exchanges, and solidarity. Veiga met Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina to thank Cuba for its support during the African archipelago's struggle for national liberation. He described Cuban-Cape Verdian relations as a model for developing states to follow.

Robaina said that a dedicated search for practical approaches to mutual cooperation characterizes 20 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Vice Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos accompanied Veiga to Havana's Central Park, where he placed a floral wreath at the monument to Cuban national hero Jose Marti.

The senior Cape Verdian official, who arrived in Havana yesterday and will leave for his country on 8 September, will visit the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center and other institutions of social and economic interest.

Nation, Emigre Community Conference Scheduled

FL0709153695 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1415 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The second The Nation and the Emigre Community Conference will take place in Havana on 3-6 November. Over 200 Cubans living

in other countries are scheduled to attend. For this reason, GRANMA published today an interview with Jose Cabanas, head of the Cubans Residing Abroad directorate, who explained the goals of the meeting. Cabanas pointed out the differences between today's emigres and those who left Cuba in the sixties. He stressed that the reasons for today's emigres are clearly economic and family related. Cabanas explained the effort conducted to bring these people closer to their relatives and stated that the measures implemented by the U.S. president in August 1994 are the main obstacle in the fulfillment of this goal.

Since the first Nation and the Emigre Community Conference, relations with Cubans living abroad have expanded. Jose Cabanas stated that several meetings were held with these emigres, and options have been established to extend the terms of staying abroad. In the interview published today in GRANMA, Cabanas adds that the residency-abroad permit makes it possible for Cubans to freely enter Cuba.

To date, the issue of The Nation and The Emigre Community is the focus of many concerns and answers, however it seems that there is a definite trend to bring closer the people living in other nations and interested in knowing our reality.

GRANMA Publishes Cabanas Remarks on 2d Migration Conference

PA0809042395 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish
1426 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 7 Sep (PL) — Cuba is studying new measures to favor its migratory flow, Jose Cabanas, head of the Directorate for Affairs of Cubans Residing Abroad, said today.

In an interview published by GRANMA on the Second Nation and Emigration Conference to take place from 3 to 6 November at Havana's Convention Palace, Cabanas noted there are things that could change between now and the time of the meeting, during or after the event.

"It is a policy that although not openly displayed, has been very carefully, and thoroughly analyzed. The public criteria, as well as the opinion of institutions and research centers with scientific participation interact and have an influence in the analysis at the government level," Cabanas said.

Cabanas recalled that the Cuban migratory law was designed to hinder the enemy from entering the country, but, he added, the law should be reformed to answer to current needs, which reflect a constant decrease in the group showing hostility toward the revolution.

Cabanas believes the renewal and promotion of the dialogue between the emigrants and Cuba was the main result of the first conference, which took place in Havana in April 1994, based on ideas tackled during the first encounter between the government and a group of emigrants in 1978.

Sixteen years after that meeting, emigrants experienced a process of maturity, and have changed in many aspects, including their political position, which made it possible to organize the first conference.

Since April 1994, he added, there has been greater rapprochement between our emigrants and Cuban representatives abroad. This was evidenced in the interest shown by several hundreds of emigrants in more than 30 countries to participate in the second conference.

Furthermore, Cabanas underscored that had the U.S. government not issued measures in August 1994 — canceling the visit to the island of Cubans residing in the United States, among other restrictions — family ties would have increased.

His statement was based on the measures adopted then in regard to permits for residence abroad, the extension to 11 months of temporary departures, and the possibility for Cubans who legally leave the country to travel to Cuba whenever they desire.

Nevertheless, Cabanas noted, the dialogue has been broadened. The presence of an emigrant in Cuba is no longer considered strange; on the contrary, there is more communication, and the exchange has become more fluid.

At present, Cabanas added, those exchanges are not only at the government level, they have expanded to nongovernmental organizations such as the Cuban Writers and Artists Union.

In regard to the upcoming conference, Cabanas said there are no limits to the number of participants, but the invitations will be limited to those who are willing to have a respectful dialogue with the country, where sovereign interests, national identity, and Cuba's independence will be defended.

"Those who belong to a hostile organization or group, such as the Cuban Democratic Platform or the Cuban-American National Foundation, will not be invited, as the sole membership excludes them, because those organizations are frankly destined to want to destroy the revolution," Cabanas said.

This policy is not for all emigrants, he noted.

Cabanas added, "From the moment the first conference was summoned, it was clearly said that a sector would

be excluded from that policy, due to their own portrayal as hostile right-wing people who organize flotillas to violate our territory, and attempt to carry out terrorist actions. We have nothing to discuss with those people, he underscored. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Fidel Addresses Start of Classes at Havana University

FL0509140195 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 5 Sep 95

[Report by Zenaida Costales from the "Doing Radio" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The unity of university students with the people and the Revolution and the need to work together in leaving behind this difficult period was the closing theme emphasized by Fidel during his address at a ceremony marking the start of classes at Havana University.

[Begin Castro recording] Today, in your youthful faces, I see my face when I first enrolled here. Many struggles lie ahead of you, many battles. Yet, you are in outstanding shape for it, united and with the support of the nation, the party, the people, and the government. The cherished ties that have grown among us have made it possible to attain the unimaginable out of the participation, the unity between students and Revolution. This has to be guarded well. The enemy is aware of this. They would give anything to be able to disenfranchise the students from the Revolution. They would give anything to disenfranchise the workers from the Revolution; to disenfranchise the people from the Revolution. They keep on plotting; they have alternate plans.

What we can ask you is to continue being and being ever so more unfaltering pennants of the Revolution, invincible pennants, unrelenting, unsundering pennants. On behalf of the heroes we have mentioned here today — Céspedes, Agramonte, Mella, Villenas, Jose Antonio, who embodied them all — thus I urge you, so that our fatherland can say: We have written the page never written before and have attained the company never attained, of the students and everyone, from pioneers to university students.

It is gratifying to think that the dreams of all those whom we recalled, are in your hands. Only we can make them a reality and make them undefeatable. Only we — you, the workers, the students, the people — can perform this miracle we are performing, this heroic resistance we are waging. [end recording]

These were Fidel's words at the ceremony marking the start of university classes and the enrollment 50 years ago of that youth in the University of Havana.

Minister: Start of School Year 'Resounding Success'
PA0609032895 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1550 GMT 2 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 2 Sep (PL) — Local authorities have described the opening of Cuba's 12,332 schools, amid the economic crisis, for a new school year on 1 September as a resounding success.

This week Education Minister Luis Ignacio Gomez predicted that this school year will take place in better conditions than the last one because the teaching staff is more experienced and this will improve the quality of education.

The officials said that the island has 154,000 teachers, a ratio of one per 13.9 students and one per 45 inhabitants, and these figures, they argued, place the Antillean nation at the vanguard of the world.

Results of state efforts to guarantee the necessary supplies for the academic year include 35 million notebooks, 35 million pencils, and most of the shoes and uniforms worn by the 2.1447 million students.

As political events of the past week, the minister underscored a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of Vietnam's independence at the Hanoi Embassy here, among other ceremonies attended by high-ranking political personalities headed by President Fidel Castro.

Other salient activities were those carried out in the Caribbean nation by representatives of the 33d graduating class of the Law School at the University of Carabobo, Venezuela, whose members named the class after the Cuban leader.

During a meeting with Sergio Corrieri, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, the visitors — nine lawyers and three guests — agreed that the name given to their graduating class represents their commitment with revolutionary struggle and said that their country's solidarity with the Caribbean island is spontaneous.

They added that approval of the anti-Cuban law promoted by U.S. legislators Jesse Helms and Dan Burton would jeopardize the integrity of Latin American peoples, "because we would yield our sovereignty to an international police headed by the United States."

The group of young jurists met with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina and Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret, among other officials.

Alarcon: No Discrimination in Foreign Investment Law

PA0709161595 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "NTV Newscast"; report by Marisela Recasen]

[FBIS Translated Text] This is a report on a news conference held today to expand on the recently approved foreign investments law.

Ricardo Alarcon, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power [ANPP], and Ernesto Melendez, minister for foreign investments and economic cooperation, answered questions by local and foreign journalists on the recently approved foreign investments law.

Answering a foreign correspondent's question on the interests of probable investors with offices in Miami, Cuban or otherwise, Alarcon said the principle of the law is nondiscrimination of any one living outside the country.

[Begin Alarcon recording] We do not and will not discriminate anyone, therefore, from Cuba's viewpoint, anyone can request a Cuban government's permit to invest in Cuba. After all, whether foreigners investing in Cuba is approved or not depends on several factors. [end recording]

Another point debated in the meeting was the possibility of allowing Cubans residing in the country to invest, too. Replying to a question, Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, president of the ANPP's constitutional and juridical affairs commission, said this aspect was not inherent to the law because a legal solution would have to be provided in the future for internal investment, if it is at all permitted.

In addition, Minister Melendez said that the revenue in dollars at the end of the year should increase as the result of new contracts. He also spoke about the labor force linked to the 211 mixed enterprises and economic associations existing in the island.

[Begin Melendez recording] We must take into consideration that certain financial arrangements with banks, some of which are already in operation for the tobacco crop to start in the provinces soon, have benefited tens of thousands of workers. [end recording]

The modern investments law, so described by Cuban authorities because it closely approximates current international practice, will be reported on in our Sunday supplement.

Joint Venture Created Between Transime, Mercedes Benz

PA0709050995 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 95

[From the "NTV Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A joint venture in the area of transportation was recently created between Cuba's Transime and Mercedes Benz Corporation.

The principle of foreign investment as a resource to obtain technologies, markets, and capitals — and not as a way to change the property system — reaffirms the belief of Cuban authorities that this is the only way that will resolve the current crisis and will make the country's development possible. Not coincidentally, the number of contracts of economic association and joint ventures accredited in the island grows each day.

Cuba's Transime, for instance, has obtained through a third partner a representation of Mercedes Benz in Havana, in order to serve two firms: MCV-Comercial and MCV-Servicios.

[Begin recording] [Konrad Hieber, Mercedes Benz representative in Cuba] We are now negotiating with some Cuban entities about industrial products, particularly industrial engines, for the sugar industry. [words indistinct] combined (?KDPs), where we maintain a very advanced project.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the volume of financing and for how long?

[Hieber] We have a very large and ambitious project there. For this year, we are thinking of producing approximately 400 engines. This represents a value of approximately 13 million German marks or between \$8 and \$9 million. [end recording]

MCV-Comercial will also sell industrial vehicles, ambulances, and buses for tourism, while the MCV-Servicios will be tasked with repairing, maintaining, and selling spare parts. Both firms also intend to reestablish the production capacity of the [word indistinct] Narcisco Lopez Rosello Truck Company.

[Begin unidentified Cuban company manager recording] One of the ways and objectives of MCV-Comercial and the joint venture created with this general representative of Mercedes Benz in Egypt, is precisely to reduce the cost of the Mercedes Benz vehicle. And the most logical way to do this is by providing Cuban labor. The aim in the near future, or in the future, is to assemble Mercedes Benz industrial vehicles in Cuba. [end recording]

With the main shop and the assembly plant of the Rosello Corporation, MCV-Servicios holds 80 percent

of the shares of stock of the joint venture and, in fact, lays the foundations for structuring a national network of shops with branches in the interior of the country.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Will these negotiations always involve new equipment or will you compete with other dealers in the country who sell used equipment?

[Hieber] This is a very interesting issue. In the end, competition in this country naturally, more than anywhere else, lies with the price. Who offers what kind of product and at what prices. We see that many used vehicles are being imported here nowadays, and we are also thinking about seeking alternatives in this regard. [end recording]

The commercial ties of German company Mercedes Benz with Cuba are nearly one century old. However, it is not until today that a negotiation materializes, which, though indirect, represents an important step for the future reemergence of the Cuban auto industry.

Food Industry Minister on Increased Production in Holguin

PA0809021295 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 95

[Report by Haroldo Garcia; from the "National Radio News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the occasion of its 30th anniversary the basic commitments in Holguin of corporations belonging to the Ministry of the Food Industry are: increasing production in sectors with more market potential and undertaking actions directly connected with the improvement of quality in everything that is offered to the people.

During a tour of factories and facilities with fundamental importance on the production of food for the Holguin people, Alejandro Roca Iglesias, minister of the food industry, appreciated the results of the joint strategy between this ministry and Holguin Province authorities.

Despite the shortage of supplies, the results are exemplified today in the high production of the Urquino Preserves Company, fundamentally supported by the [word indistinct] Calixto Garcia Agriculture Division. This year, the soybean-based ice cream plant will produce more than 600,000 gallons and production is also expected to increase in the soybean yogurt lines located in Moa, Leviza, and Holguin.

The minister of the food industry also observed soybean crops in the Municipality of Banes to ensure the aforementioned productions, which are today instable due to the need to import the grain.

The Holguin experience to promote the production of fresh milk was disclosed. This will be done by saving financial resources that were formerly imported. The minister also announced the resumption of production in the sherbet factory, in addition to predicting notable improvement for Mayabe Brewery, which has the important support of consumption and preference in the country.

[Begin Roca Iglesias recording] We cannot say we are satisfied with the work because we are never satisfied. There is always dissatisfaction. We have made many critical observations along the way. We first try to discuss deficiencies and then all else. But there is no doubt that aside from the deficiencies, which have been thoroughly discussed and analyzed, a general advancement can be observed in the food industry in the territory. [end recording]

Ministry Presents Delivery of Vehicles for Post Offices

PA0809042495 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 95

[Report by Jose Luis Rombao from the "NTV Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Unidentified announcer] The Communications Ministry on 21 August presented the first delivery of vehicles for the national post office. This is an important thrust in the efforts to improve this service.

[Rombao] These are the first 12 of a batch of 50 vehicles purchased by the Communications Ministry for the country's post offices. They solve a serious problem of deterioration and lack of resources that has hindered this important social activity in recent years. The post office director was clear about the determination to fight crime:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We must achieve honesty, clean up our offices, units, and agencies. We must keep the best; we cannot keep useless things. [end recording]

[Rombao] Our post offices, besides material impoverishment, were the target of crimes, and today the honest personnel are involved in a crusade after the minister himself took matters into his own hands. The rescue of the post offices' good image is encouraged by the fifth congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists. The post offices' activities, which received an important thrust today with these 12 new vehicles, will be among its topics of discussion.

Union Reports Electricity Supplies Up, Outages Down

PA0609192395 *Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 95*

[From the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Cuban Electrical Union [Union Electrica de Cuba] has managed to increase the country's electricity supplies by 5.8 percent and reduce outages by 75 percent compared to the same period in 1994. The improved electrical service to residents and work centers is due to technical adjustments and more precise national energy distribution plans, mainly during the hot Cuban summer months, which coincide with holidays for Cuban workers and all students.

Cienfuegos Prepares Uprising Anniversary Activities

PA0709143695 *Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 95*

[Report by Manuel Varela Perez; from the "National Radio News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The people of Cienfuegos are ready to take part tomorrow, 5 September, in the commemorative activities for the 38th anniversary of the popular uprising against the Batista tyranny. Manuel Varela Perez expands the report:

[Varela] At dawn, a symbolic assault will be launched against (Cayo Loco), which was the Navy headquarters, the old San Lorenzo School, the Municipal Palace, and is now the seat of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government. This was the venue for the 26 July militia clashes of the sailors against the Batista forces.

The main act will take place at 0830 in Marti Park, from which the people will afterward leave in a combative march toward the monument honoring the uprising martyrs in the Tomas Acea Cemetery. As part of the extensive commemorative program, the Association of Cuban Revolution Fighters [Asociacion de Combatientes de la Revolucion Cubana] organized a discussion on the true history of our people, and its members will attend the commemorative acts.

In another turn of events, the new studios for Radio Ciudad del Mar provincial radio station will be inaugurated here on 5 September, opposite the Malecon Sureno. The CINCO DE SEPTIEMBRE newspaper's fifth anniversary will also be celebrated, which will begin using the off-set [preceding word in English] printing system.

Radio, Television Journalists Awarded Order

PA0709235895 *Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 95*

[Report by Ana Maura Carbo; from the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Unidentified announcer] Forty-four radio and television journalists have been awarded the Juan Gualberto Gomez Order.

[Carbo] Starting 12 July, which marked the 141st anniversary of the birth of Juan Gualberto Gomez, journalists with 30 or more years of service have been awarded this medal bearing the image of a person who used his pen to defend the fatherland to end racial discrimination and to establish our nationality, a person who cooperated closely with Marti in preparing the war of 1895:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] You are the voices and faces of Cuban journalism our people hear and see, and during these 30 or more years, you have been truly dignified representatives of not only our ideals as professionals but of our mission and commitments as revolutionaries. [end recording]

[Carbo] I am a member of a generation that joined journalism when these men and women had already traveled a long journey with their pens and agendas in hand. They have pointed out my mistakes and scolded me when I tried to impose unacceptable criteria. Today, I thank them for journeying this path with truth in hand in defense of all the good things surrounding us.

Article Views Economic Revival

PA0409225495 *Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0842 GMT 2 Sep 95*

["Exclusive article" by Juan Triana Cordovi, deputy director of the Cuban Economic Studies Center: "Economic Reactivation Consolidates"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The economic results accomplished by the economy during the first half of 1995 serve to confirm the trend toward reanimation that is being experienced in 1995. In fact, just as was already announced on 26 July, the economy has grown by 2 percent during the first half of the year, a result that surpasses the 0.7 percent growth recorded during 1994.

The results accomplished during the first half of the year also serve to validate the main features of the economic reactivation recorded during 1994, a sustained improvement of the macroeconomic environment, the consolidation of those industries that activated this process in 1994 together with the incorporation of new

ones of major importance such as nickel, the stability of the tourism sector, progress in food and vegetable production, which together with the supply consistency experienced in the agriculture market, conform the positive features of this performance.

On the other hand, there are still some negative aspects such as low productivity in the sugar industry, increased energy consumption, severe restrictions in the external sector due to a decline in the exports that pale the results accomplished. These negative aspects also prevented the taking of full advantage of the favorable evolution in the exchange prices of traditional export products, blocked access to international financing associated, among other things, with difficulties in the debt renegotiation, and significant increase in pressures originating from the United States.

Macroeconomic Environment

With respect to macroeconomic performance, several significant accomplishments that serve to reaffirm the trends initiated since the summer of 1994 must be highlighted.

First of all, the fiscal deficit continues to experience a systematic decline, logically, not as spectacular as during the second half of 1994, due precisely to the different conditions under which they both unfolded.

The main reason for the decline in the deficit continues to be a rising fiscal discipline that has, as its two main features, cuts in subsidies to state institutions, and the granting of funding in an irregular manner. The execution of the budget during the first half of the year should result, at the most, in an additional decline in the deficit equal to the 5 percent forecast for this year.

Another especially sensitive element in the performance of the economy is the amount of money in circulation that declined by 7 percent between January and May, with a monthly average decline of 141 million pesos that brought the liquidity level to 9.2 billion pesos.

CHART NO. 1 1-Liquidity Structure (May 1995) millions of pesos

Total liquidity	9.100	100
Savings Deposits	5.980	65
In circulation	3.220	35

SOURCE: GRANMA 13-7-95, Pag. 5

In this respect, it can be said that the main features of the program that was launched during the summer of 1994 continue in effect, the emphasis being on cutting aggregate demand through reductions in fiscal expenditures. The performances of these variables forces the following considerations:

— Sustained decline in the fiscal deficit up to minimum levels forces a reprogramming of the deficit-inflation link, and concentrates efforts in structural aspects.

— A lessening in the decline of the money in circulation points to the need to introduce new measures to cope with the unknown situations, something that has been recognized since January.

Resistance to any relative decline in savings account balances, something which is only possible to rationalize as being due to high savings levels, reactivates the need to transform this volume of money into resources for domestic investments.

Markets and Prices

The trends observed in 1994 are also observed in that category.

The goods and services market has the same configuration: The state rationed-goods market, which operates only with local currency, the state non-rationed goods and services market, which operates with local currency and foreign, depending on which case, with state-controlled prices, the free market (agricultural and livestock, industrial, and services), which operates in local and foreign currency, and the black market. The market's behavior in each of these cases has been:

— State-Rationed Goods Market: No substantial price increases have occurred. A reduced supply in all categories has continued, which is especially significant in the case of basic goods, such as edible oils and personal hygiene products.

— State-Rationed Goods and Services Market: Some reactivation in the restaurant network, which operates in local currency, is observed, although prices are relatively high, but under, on an average, the non-state and black market prices.

In the state goods market operating in foreign currency, there have been some periodical price fluctuations, although, generally, prices have remained high. This market continues to show much vigor and in fact has become a relatively important source for internal financing.

— The Open Free Market: In all cases, the free market has maintained stability in its supply and vigor.

During the first half of the year, prices have not been substantially reduced, basically because of a combination of a continual short supply, oligopolistic and monopolistic positions taken by producers, and little possibility of the state controlling the establishment of prices by devising alternative opportunities and supplies.

In the case of the farmers' market, the results of the first quarter this year were 7 percent in value (6.2 percent less in units) compared to the fourth quarter (October to December) in 1994. Volume sales have fallen in April and May, which make it possible that total sales in the second half of the year will reach approximately 400 million [currency not specified] or less, an 8 percent decrease compared to first quarter (January to March) sales.

The socialist sector's market share fell both in units and value in the first half of the year, although according to its tendency during April and May a recovery in its market share in sales is expected. Private producers experienced the greatest increase in market share, from 74.6 percent in October to December to 83.0 percent from January to March. They continued that favorable trend in April and May.

Also, during the first half of 1995, the supply side has been stimulated by the legalization of food services of all types. However, it is not possible yet to quantify the volume sales of those new services. In fact, in the self-employment sector problems regarding the sources of supply and support systems persists, limiting their real integration into the dynamics of the national economy.

— **Black Market:** This market continues a trend toward a reduction in size and a change in the "quality" of its sales. Although products such as beef and milk and its derivatives continue to be sold in the black market regularly, in other basic products, fewer sales are observed.

No doubt, the existence of the farmers' markets and the legalization of small restaurants, on the one hand, and the expansion of the systems stimulating the use of foreign currency on the other hand, have been the most relevant factors in the decline of opportunities in the black market.

The price of the U.S. dollar in the black market remained at 35 pesos for a number of weeks, beginning a slight descent which established it at 30 pesos in the first week in July. This stability and the recent decline in the U.S. dollar's quotation in favor of the peso, should be attributed to a reduction in the supply of local currency and the stability of the U.S. dollar supply.

This is even more significant if we keep in mind that the demand for U.S. dollars was fostered by the charging of

a number of immigration services in U.S. dollars starting in 1995 and the implementation of the customs law.

Foreign Trade, Investments, and Debt

An improvement in the exchange rate of bartered goods, such as sugar, was not taken advantage of because of a reduction in the physical volume of exports.

The imports structure still represents a problem that must be solved because two-thirds of this involves energy and food, which limits resources for development.

Foreign investments have continued to expand; 212 joint ventures had been created by the end of May with a capital investment in excess of \$2.1 billion. There is a 78-percent increase in the number of firms, compared with the same period last year, and it extends to 30 areas of the economy.

The difficulties in the debt's renegotiation still prevail and they represent, along with the strong U.S. pressure, large obstacles which preclude access to external financing.

Primary Sector

We find contradictory behavior in this sector. First, the poor results of the sugar cane harvest and sugar production (about 3.3 million tons) weight down the good results in the production of tubers and vegetables, where estimates (a 20-percent increase compared with 1994) were achieved and surpassed. The potato harvest made a significant contribution.

Likewise, the consolidation of the tobacco sector's recovery despite climate problems indicates sound approaches have been found in this crop. The delivery of 1,263 caballerias to 9,393 for coffee production where 2,994 caballerias have been given in usufruct to 8,836 new producers since 1994, the results of the efforts exerted for a recovery have yet to be achieved. [sentence as received]

Beef and milk production does not seem to have achieved better results than in 1994.

Insuring sugar cane production in the next harvest must be marked as one of the elements that have significantly improved compared with last year; and 16,422 caballerias have been reconditioned. This represents 96 percent of what has been planned until July and the work carried out at the plantations presents, in general, a more favorable situation compared with last year.

Regarding the mining sector, oil production continues to recover, reaching 726,300 tons (105 percent compliance with the plan), while the nickel industry, with a modest performance in 1994, surpassed its plan by 24 percent

and it should contribute approximately \$90 million to the state by year end.

Secondary Sector

Certain sectors reassert the tendency toward a recovery. Such is the case of the steel sector, which has had a good performance and has the possibility of producing better quality steel with the inclusion of a new line at the Las Tunas laminating mill.

Basic industry has grown 24 percent compared with the same period last year, due to an increase of 28 basic products, and six declined (refining of crude oil, cooking oil, lubricants, calcium carbonate, paper and cardboard, multilayer bags, and plastic boxes).

The generation of electric power increased by 245.4 percent and a 58.4-percent power generation average capacity was reached. The production of fertilizers also experienced a significant increase compared to 1994, basically thanks to the availability of financing for the purchase of the necessary inputs. Regarding the rubber industry, the signs of recovery remain, especially regarding the production of tires. Cement production has also continued growing.

Regarding the light industry, areas such as shoe-manufacturing and production are growing compared to 1994.

Finally, the medical-pharmaceutical industry continues to consolidate its exporting position, despite the strong restrictions affecting the marketing of its products.

Service Sector

In this sector, the levels of performance of the services granted by the state involving health, education, and social security remain.

In the area of tourism, this activity, which in 1994 became the largest contributor of gross foreign currency revenues, has maintained an adequate level of activity, although, according to some opinions, its rate of growth has not matched that of previous years.

Regarding the transportation and communication systems, even though a significant effort has been made to improve passenger transportation (above all in the city of Havana), the improvement is not significant. Meanwhile, the rehabilitation of the telephone network following the creation of ETECSA enterprise represents a enormous task for only a few months of work.

In conclusion, it can be said that growth is mainly concentrated on intermediate goods, thus its effect on individual consumption is still of little significance. Nevertheless, this growth is the confirmation that the

Cuban economy is headed toward recovery, still slowly, but consistently.

Recovery Challenges

The Cuban economy is still at a full stage of a depression crisis, but with obvious symptoms of coming back to life since the second half of 1994. The macroeconomic adjustment and economic reform process has been technically successful, but are the cause of a previously unseen social and territorial differentiation. The harsher U.S. economic blockade is an outside factor difficult to handle, which introduces severe distortions in the working of the economy.

The search for a more consistent and diversified economy, which achieves a dynamic insertion into the international economy, with a level of productivity in accordance with its human resources, which encourages growth and retains as many attained social benefits as possible, is strategic.

The main difference between 1990 and 1995 is the revolution's own existence, questioned by many in 1990. Cuba has survived the most difficult economic and political situation since 1959. To consolidate the bringing back to life of the economy and move onto recovery are two tasks that are still of great complexity that face diverse challenges.

Aspects, which are fundamental to consolidating the processes started in 1994, are to our mind, in the macroeconomic perspective, to consolidate the reduction of the imbalance and arrive at levels compatible with levels of economic growth and with the least possible loss of jobs, reach productivity and efficiency levels that guarantee dynamic international insertion, improve the balance of international trade, promote plenty of competition between the different economic parties, reduce as much as possible the effect of concentrated wealth, and receive outside financing despite the debt and the blockade.

Regarding the productive structure, to raise the level of national economy integration and reduce the tendency to import, to diversify the productive structure and ways property may be owned with priority maintained toward the socialist sector, increase the use of human resources in the reconversion and redesign process, avoid the labor force becoming disqualified, strengthen sugar production and reduce its relative importance, and attain high efficiency growth, are extremely complex tasks, but at the same time unavoidable in the recovery efforts.

In the area of business, to encourage entrepreneurial organization diversification and maintain the leadership

within the state sector, develop entrepreneurial flexibility and autonomy as well as the individual and social responsibility of the enterprise, and introduce and expand the use of capitalist management techniques and consolidate the socialist content of the labor relationship, are elements that consolidate the efforts towards these goals.

Today, having proven the possibility of survival, the task continues to be extraordinarily difficult, because survival needs to become sustained development, which guarantees that existence.

Roundup of Cuban Economic Developments

PA0609223895

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on economic developments in Cuba monitored through 6 September.

The Canadian organization Solidaridad Looks After Cuba has donated \$400,000 worth of products to hospitals and schools in the eastern Cuban province of Granma, according to a 30 August report datelined Havana. (Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1926 GMT 30 Aug 95)

The construction materials industry will contribute to the forthcoming sugar harvest with refractory bricks used for repair works in sugar furnaces. More than 3,000 tons have already been supplied. It costs the Sugar Industry Ministry \$40 to buy a ton of these bricks. The country will save \$2 million because of the local production of this good. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 95)

In Guantanamo Province, workers have planted approximately 34 million trees so far this year. Of these, 29 million are lumber trees and the others are fruit trees. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 95)

Poor production in sugar plantations are the main reason why 98 Basic Cooperative Production Units have suffered economic losses in Camaguey. Some of the reasons for the low production were insufficient utilization of the labor force and of machinery and a deficient organization. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 95)

In Cuba, there is a program for the development of aquaculture. This program covers all the provinces. It includes new technology and priority attention is being given to the economic efficiency aspect. This policy will open a new food alternative and will prevent an excessive exploitation of the seas. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 95)

Ciego de Avila Province closed August exhibiting in the sugarcane production industry its best results of the past few years. This was due to the mobilization of tens of thousands of workers who made this possible giving attention to almost 4,000 caballerias. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 95)

In Camaguey, the preparation of sugar fields, including the cleaning, and fertilization works, shows satisfactory results, but sugarcane planting has been delayed. The main reason for the delay has been the rains of recent weeks. (Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 95)

Dominican Republic

Pena on Party's Support of Armed Forces

95CA0369B Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish
7 Aug 95 p 3

[Report by Luis Cespedes Pena: "Pena Gomez Accuses JB of Ruining Economy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Expects Agreements With Jacobo Majluta

Santiago—The presidential candidate for the Santo Domingo Accord (ASD), Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, has accused President Joaquin Balaguer's administration of ruining the economy, agriculture, and major construction projects left by dictator Rafael L. Trujillo Molino and of keeping the Armed Forces in a state of poverty. He finds it painful to see even colonels riding motorcycles because the government cannot provide them with vehicles.

Pena Gomez says the ASD, which expects Jacobo Majluta to join it sooner or later, will make the changes needed by most Dominicans. After all, the country cannot go on being governed by a regime that destroyed sugar production and turned one of the biggest exporters in Latin America into a big importer.

The presidential hopeful said the government of the Reformist Party has destroyed Dominican livestock breeding, ranked among the region's leaders, and continues to promote poverty throughout the nation.

He recalled that the governments of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) purchased the only airplanes that the Dominican Air Force (FAD) now has.

He added that the Navy has the two units that were acquired under PRD governments.

Pena Gomez said that during those same periods, soldiers had cars to use in order to perform their

activities with decorum and dignity, in contrast with the current shameful situation.

He believes that the Military Hospital was turned over to the Armed Forces under those administrations.

Pena Gomez indicated that the Armed Forces should be well equipped, should not go to war with Haiti, a country with no army, but rather, fight drug trafficking and crime, impose order, and plant trees in our forests.

Pena Gomez was speaking to thousands of leaders from Santiago Province who were meeting at the Las Vegas discotheque, where instructions were distributed for work to be done throughout the election process.

The leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) said he will open an office in Santiago in order to head up the work personally, along with other leaders of the Santo Domingo Accord.

Pena Gomez noted that he did not say he would win the election on the first ballot, but that he will indeed be president.

Although he did not say so, he hinted that he needs Majluta in order to become president.

He warned that pressure cannot be put on Majluta, presidential candidate from the Independent Revolutionary Party (PRI). Rather, he should be left to grow politically.

"What I can say is that Majluta has prospects and a future here," Pena Gomez pointed out.

Central Bank on Economic Indicators

95CA0369C Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish
10 Aug 95 p 1

[Report by Claudio Cabrera: "BC Confirms That Economy Is Growing"]

[FBIS Translated Text] For the first six months of this year, growth of the Dominican economy, amounting to 3.5 percent, was mainly based on tourism, communications, agriculture, and free zones. Monetary issuances by the Central Bank at the close of that period were up 13.4 percent over December of 1994, resulting in a continuation of the macroeconomic stability achieved by the monetary institution.

More Details

The report shows that all three sectors increased their share of the gross domestic product (GDP): 17.6 percent for communications; 16.5 percent for hotels, bars and restaurants; and 2.7 percent for agriculture.

The Central Bank study shows that the construction sector also recorded equally substantial growth, 8.1

percent, during the period, and that mining increased by 4.6 percent.

The Central Bank governor stressed the accessibility of the study, noting that it is available to anyone wishing to analyze or comment upon its results.

Releasing the document at a noon press conference, he added the following information:

1—The country paid the Club of Paris \$22 million in order to be current with its credits, leaving Central Bank reserves totaling \$475 million.

2—Commercial bank interest rates are dropping fast, a total of five percent since April, while reserve rates are at 22 percent and other banks are charging 23 percent and as much as 26 percent for high-risk loans.

3—The Central Bank and Superintendency are studying judicious norms in an effort to standardize certain norms without making them any more lenient, inasmuch as depositors must be protected.

4—It is not yet possible to lower the legal cash reserves of banks because they are linked to the loan of \$102 million for monetary reform being studied by Congress. He repeated that the banks have sufficient liquidity and have realized unprecedented profits, according to their own balance sheets.

5—Inflation rose a scant .66 percent in July, which indicates that it will be under two digits at the end of the year.

6—Complaints about the current situation mainly come from sectors such as trade, which rose by four percent in the first six months, and local manufacturers, hurt by the energy crisis.

Prosecutor Urges Judicial Reforms

95CA0369D Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish
10 Aug 95 p 1

[Article by Santos Aquino Rubio: "Demands Congress Summon the Council of the Magistracy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National District prosecutor said yesterday that the National Congress should immediately summon the National Council of the Magistracy (CNM) and pass the law on the Judicial Profession and the School of the Magistracy in order, to the extent possible, to resolve the problem affecting the judicial branch.

Luis Nelson Pantaleon Gonzalez also argued for reforms in the judicial system, particularly Article 539 of the Labor Code, in order to avoid irregularities in labor litigation in our country.

The prosecutor made the statements at his Thursday meeting with newsmen.

The prosecutor said he hopes the vacant seat in the Senate will be filled so that the CNM may be formed, "but in addition, so that the national political groupings represented in Congress may consider, as a national priority, the need to establish the judicial profession and the National School of the Magistracy."

He added that once the country has these two legal instruments, "the Supreme Court of Justice, which is to be chosen by the National Council of the Magistracy, may proceed to select the rest of the country's judges."

Pantaleon Gonzalez observed that appointing the Supreme Court does not solve the problem of justice, but does provide two important instruments, "for which reason the national interest must prevail rather than the individual interests of political parties. It will be understood that this society needs a modern judicial system within which the citizenry feels secure."

"As a result, whenever a complaint or charge is filed, it will be handled in accordance with the law, with impartiality and objectivity," he said.

Reforms in the Judicial System

He maintained that Congress must introduce several reforms in order to bring about substantial improvement in the country's judicial system, particularly with regard to labor issues, which are highly complex.

He added that the current situation in the labor courts, whose rulings may not necessarily be fair, is part of the judicial crisis in the Dominican Republic. "With bad judges, there are no good laws, and well-trained, hard-working, honest magistrates can improve the albeit defective situation when they base their decisions on the universal principle of the [text illegible] of justice."

Pena on Constitutional Reforms, Summit

95CA0369A Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish
10 Aug 95 p 8B

[Interview with Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, presidential candidate from the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), by Leandro Cepeda and Leo Reyes, in Cambita, San Cristobal; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A year after the Pact for Democracy was signed, as reported by EL SIGLO today (yesterday), a series of agreements has never been implemented. Is Pena Gomez concerned at all about the failure to comply with the agreement?

"The most important aspect of this entire matter is that the election process be allowed to move ahead because

the reform was completed in haste and enormous holes remain. It is my view that it was excessive for the National Council of the Magistracy to establish that judges would serve for life. This is fine for Supreme Court justices, but not all judges, because how then can society free itself of a corrupt or a dishonest judge? That is not possible. On the other hand, there are many other points on which the Constitution is outdated because it was drafted 30 years ago and the world has changed. We have witnessed a globalization of the economy, integration strategies, new economic agreements between nations, new phenomena, drug trafficking, and so on. There is in addition the problem of the environment, which did not exist when the Constitution was drafted, all of which issues point to revisions. I also believe that the Constitution must be revised because the country cannot face the prospect of three elections every two years. At the present time, we have general elections, but a second ballot might be required, which would mean three elections in two years. The country does not have the resources to handle so much political activism, and I know that we must remove many inconsistencies. For example, the current Constitution continues to state that the president fills vacancies during the Senate's recess. The president can also appoint judges and members of the Supreme Court, according to the Constitution.

"Do you then propose more amendments to the Constitution?" the reporters then asked upon hearing the explanations given by the PRD leader. The latter, impeccably dressed in a dark blue, pin-striped suit and sporting a discreet polka-dotted tie against a light blue background (his shirt), lets his good mood shine through as he revives a long-standing friendship with these writers, one of whom (Leo Reyes) investigated and reported on his family background.

"Remember that I proposed that a real Constituent Assembly be held along with the new elections. You have the matter of Dominicans living abroad, absentee voting by Dominicans, a whole series of things that must be resolved. After the Pact for Democracy was approved, I suggested to Balaguer that a Constituent Assembly be held, and I made just such a proposal, but no party accepted it even though it is necessary. We must hold a Constituent Assembly here in order to update the Constitution. I believe that a year must be added to the election period because when faced with the prospect of such frequent elections, people truly cannot work."

No Summit Conference With Joaquin Balaguer

[Cepeda/Reyes] Why do the leaders not hold a summit conference and discuss all of these proposed reforms?

[Pena] With all of the ill will that has existed between leaders and from an intolerant Bosch, just imagine: How could one meet with Bosch to discuss such a thing? That is impossible; you know it is not possible. To even talk about a summit conference here is a joke.

[Cepeda/Reyes] Mr. Pena, everything seems to indicate that there is some support for the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) from the government. Does the FRD have proof that this indeed is so?

[Pena] I did say that about the last campaign. I cannot say that I have proof with respect to this campaign. As to the last campaign, I do have evidence of clear financing after all exemptions were used up, financing which the government gave (to the PLD). Aside from any agreement and independently of any official executive function, on orders from the lips of Guaroa Liranzo, acting on instructions from Guaroa Liranzo, they gave 16 million pesos to the PLD. This money was given by a businessman.

[Cepeda/Reyes] Who delivered the money?

[Pena] The money was given by a businessman who was allowed to file for exemptions, based on an agreement with Anisia Risi de Mercedes.

[Cepeda/Reyes] Are you talking about a dealer?

[Pena] No. No. Eulalio Peralta. I have mentioned it. They owe him for the rooms and have to pay him. They have to pay him his money.

[Cepeda/Reyes] Ah, so the PLD has not paid him yet?

[Pena] No, the PLD has not. He has not been paid, because he gave the money to the PLD in cash in exchange for exemptions or single taxes. But Balaguer rejected this deal, and the PLD did not want to pay him back, so the guy is desperate. If they owe him that money, they should pay him.

PRD Also Involved

[Cepeda/Reyes] Mr. Pena, what about rumors that they also gave the PRD money?

[Pena] The rumor was—I had the report and made it—that they wanted to hand out money to some unscrupulous elements, elements that one finds in any party, in order to create problems with that business about Fernando Alvarez Bogaert. They are wasting their time, however, because who is going to split the PRD on me? It is impossible. That was their intention and it may be true, but not such a sum.

[Cepeda/Reyes] What is the truth about a rapprochement between you and Jacobo Majluta?

[Pena] That was a personal rapprochement. One could not call it partisan in the sense of alliances. Jacobo is a man who would not stand to gain by forging an alliance right now. What he should do is grow, grow for the future. We could perhaps form an alliance if it is appropriate and pertinent, when elections are imminent, but it would not be to Jacobo's advantage to form an alliance with me right now. What he needs to do is grow.

[Cepeda/Reyes] In other words, one can rule out his running with you as the vice presidential candidate?

[Pena] No [as published]. I have a formal commitment to Fernando Alvarez Bogaert and cannot change it. I would be a charlatan if I dumped a man who is giving up the second position in his party to come on board with me. No one would deal with me because they would say, "That man is a charlatan. He is a man you cannot trust. He is an opportunist." [Passage omitted]

Counterdrug Office on Increased Threats

95WD0437A Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO
in Spanish 19 Aug 95 p 10

[Report by Rafael G. Santana: "DNCD Accuses Drug Traffickers of Authoring Attacks"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Drug Enforcement Directorate (DNCD) reported yesterday that international drug traffickers intend to move from attempted character assassination to physical elimination.

In a statement released to the public, the DNCD reveals that it has known for months that international drug trafficking organizations are behind the defamatory offensive aimed at muddying the institution's image.

It warns that "drug traffickers here intend to move from attempted character assassination to actual physical elimination. Naturally, neither one could weaken our fighting spirit or our relentless war against the worst fringe of organized crime."

The DNCD explains that "these slanderous campaigns are the natural, normal reaction of the underworld and its lackeys to the long series of blows we have steadily dealt to drug trafficking, blows that will end in the breakup and pulverization of their bands of evildoers."

The DNCD revealed that it will always take action within the framework of Law 50-88 on drugs and controlled substances.

The DNCD document comes in response to a series of accusations made in a newspaper by fugitive Ramon Gallard ("El Nato").

El Nato is among the DNCD's five most wanted men who are charged with drug trafficking.

DNCD Announces Five 'Most Wanted'

95WD0437B Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish
4 Aug 95 p 1

[Report by Claudia Fernandez: "DNCD Announces the Five Most Wanted Drug Traffickers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Drug Enforcement Directorate [DNCD] is on the trail of four Dominicans and one Colombian—allegedly an illegal resident—accused of violating Law 50-88. These five were recently named as the institution's most wanted men.

Camilo Andres Fonseca ("Oscar"), of Colombian nationality, is charged with possession of a pound and a half of heroin found in his waistband lining by New York Police Security Guard Carmen Deyanira Tiburcio Moreno, as he was attempting to smuggle the drug through Las Americas International Airport.

Rolando Florian Felix ("Moreno"), while a fugitive, was charged by the DNCD on 14 October 1991 for possession of 91 grams of cocaine taken from a kilo of the drug. On 27 December 1994, he was charged for attempting to smuggle 953 kilos of cocaine found on board the "Phoenix"; on 23 March of this year, for possession of 551.5 kilos of cocaine brought in by La Romana; and on 22 May, for 192.3 kilos of coca found in a shipment of tomato paste.

Roman Gallard Ramos ("El Nato") was charged with possession of 784 kilos of cocaine on 23 June 1993,

on which date he was declared a fugitive by the courts. On 27 December 1994, he was charged with possession of 953 kilos of coca found on board the "Phoenix"; on 17 May 1991, possession of a kilo of cocaine; and on 1 September 1992, possession of four pounds and two ounces of the same drug.

Cesar Augusto Diaz Pena was charged on 27 July 1993 for possessing 500 milligrams of cocaine taken out of a kilo. On 23 March of this year he was charged with possession of 551.5 kilos of cocaine; and on 22 May possession of the 192.3 kilos of that drug found in cans of tomato paste. Finally, Rafael Antonio Almanzar ("Felo") was charged on 24 July for trying to smuggle three pounds of heroin through the Las Americas Air Terminal.

The National Drug Enforcement Directorate is asking citizens to come forth with any information on the five fugitives by telephoning 221-4166.

Photo Captions [photos not reproduced]

1. p. 24 (far left): Camilo Andres Fonseca (aka "Oscar"), Colombian
2. p. 24 (second from left): Ramon Gallart Ramos (aka "El Nato")
3. p. 24 (center): Cesar Augusto Diaz Pena
4. p. 24 (second from right): Rolando Florian Felix (aka "Moreno")
5. p. 24 (far right): Rafael Antonio Almanzar (aka "Felo")

President Supports Chile's Efforts to Join NAFTA
PA0709180795 Mexico City XEW Television Network
in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "24 Hours" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ernesto Zedillo today reiterated his support for Chile's efforts to join the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA].

President Eduardo Frei today began his official activities in Mexico City. Early this morning he met with President Ernesto Zedillo and his wife, Nilda Patricia Velasco Zedillo, at the Los Pinos Presidential Palace.

The Mexican president pointed out that he is determined to encourage the exchange of experiences in order to improve the welfare of those in Mexico and Chile who have less.

[Begin Zedillo recording] Our societies and government are working exhaustively to eradicate poverty, encourage economic growth along with employments and opportunities for all, as well as to pursue our democratic development in a state of law. [end recording]

On the other hand, President Eduardo Frei acknowledged Mexico's support in his country's attempts to join NAFTA. [Begin Frei recording] I would also like to highlight that both nation's affinity on the issue of regional integration processes, and Mexico, and Chile's participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Integration Forum, are concrete evidence of our common determination to cooperate in the conformation of a truly open international economy. [end recording]

Following this ceremony, the Chilean and Mexican presidents held several private meetings. During the afternoon hours, Mr. Oscar Espinosa Villarreal, head of the federal district department, declared Chilean President Frei a distinguished guest, and resented him with the key to the city.

In Chapultepec, the Chilean president laid a wreath in front of monument honoring the Mexican republic.

Also in Chapultepec, the president inaugurated the Santiago de Chile plaza, and participated in the unveiling of a sculpture by (Marta Kolbin) entitled "Andean Horizons." President Frei also visited the National Anthropological Museum, and during the afternoon the president met with Chileans living in Mexico.

At Los Pinos Presidential Palace, President Zedillo decorated the Chilean president with the Mexican order of the Aztec Eagle.

President Frei in turn condecorated President Zedillo with Chile's highest award; the Merit Order. After the

ceremony the Chilean president took part in a dinner organized by President Zedillo.

Mexico, Ecuador Initiate Talks on Free Trade Treaty

PA0809033195 Mexico City XEW Television Network
in Spanish 0430 GMT 5 Sep 95

[Report by Guillermo Ortega at the Presidential Summit in Quito, Ecuador, on 4 September; from the "24 Hours" newscast — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Within the framework of the Presidential Summit in Ecuador, Mexico and Ecuador initiated formal talks on free trade. I spoke with Mexico's Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Herminio Blanco on this subject and this is what he said:

[Begin Blanco recording] This morning I held my first meeting with Ecuador's minister of industry, commerce, integration, and fisheries. At the meeting, we specified the general guidelines for the treaty. It is a treaty like others Mexico has already negotiated with other countries from this part of the world like Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela.

The treaty will include in addition to an opening for trading goods, the areas of investment, services, intellectual property, and government purchases. We decided that the first meeting of our working teams will be held in Mexico City on the week of 25 September. [end recording]

EZLN, Government Peace Talks Enter Their Second Day

PA0709220595 Mexico City XEW Television Network
in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "24 Hours" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is the second day of peace activities in San Andres Larrainzar. During the morning, there were only meetings between EZLN [Zapatist National Liberation Army], Conai [National Mediation Commission] and the Harmony and Peace Commission. The government delegation was requested to appear at the talks at noon by the opposite side, who were engaged in consultation meetings.

Two options have surfaced: a possible EZLN participation in the national political dialogue table as one more party in the great national discussion, or through a special forum.

The armed group must decide under what conditions it accepts to join the national dialogue. The big question

is whether it will have to go to the jungle to consult with its rank and file or whether their delegation has the decisionmaking power.

Meanwhile, in the afternoon, in San Andres Larrainzar, the plenary session was finally installed at 1830. Two hours later, a recess was decreed to allow the parties to separately make consultations. After this recess, the plenary session will again be installed, and at the end of this second day an official report detailing the results is expected.

Polls on Issues, Government Officials

95CA0353A Mexico City REFORMA in Spanish
14 Aug 95 pp 1A, 16A

[Part I of a two-part series]

[FBIS Translated Text] Poll taken by the newspapers REFORMA, EL NORTE (Monterrey), EL IMPARCIAL (Hermosillo), NORTE (Ciudad Juarez), and NOVEDADES (Campeche) in 12 states. In Nuevo Leon, the State of Mexico, Jalisco, Veracruz, Chiapas, and Puebla, 600 interviews were conducted, and in the other states, 500. A total of 80 percent of the door-to-door interviews were held in the urban area, and 20 percent in the rural area.

A poll taken in 12 of the country's states shows that the population gives a failing grade to half of the state governments, while the other half passes, with averages not exceeding 7.6 percent.

The governors of Queretaro, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and Nuevo Leon received ratings of 6.9 to 7.6, whereas those of the State of Mexico, Campeche, Chiapas, Puebla, Sonora, and Veracruz failed, according to a poll conducted by the research departments of REFORMA and EL NORTE.

A total of 6,600 interviews were conducted, with the support of the newspapers NORTE (Ciudad Juarez), EL IMPARCIAL (Hermosillo), and NOVEDADES (Campeche).

The citizens also evaluated the president of the republic, Ernesto Zedillo, who received his highest ratings in Tamaulipas (7.4) and Nuevo Leon (7.3), and his lowest in Sonora, where they rated him with 5.3, and the State of Mexico, with 5.4.

Inflation, the economy, industry, the countryside, commerce, and employment were sectors rated by the majority of those queried as bad or very bad.

State public safety also was rated very bad in most of the states evaluated, and was considered fair only in Chihuahua and Campeche.

Methodology

In each of the states of Mexico, Veracruz, Jalisco, Puebla, Chiapas, and Nuevo Leon, 600 interviews were conducted, with a margin of error of plus or minus four percent.

In each of the states of Queretaro, Campeche, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Sonora, and Aguascalientes, 500 interviews were conducted, with a margin of error of plus or minus 4.4 percent.

With a total of 6,600 interviews conducted, the sampling used was random, by conglomerates, and of the probabilistic type.

In each state, localities were selected at random, and interviews were held in each one, depending on the size of the population, including urban and rural areas.

The interviews were carried out from 12 to 31 July, and the data processing and analysis, from 1 to 8 August.

The interviews were held with persons over age 18 at their residences, with consideration given to the variables of age, sex, schooling, occupation, and socioeconomic level, in order to obtain a representative sample of citizens.

Nuevo Leon (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Economy	
Very good/good	7
Fair	21
Bad/very bad	71
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	22
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	45
Doesn't know	6
Countryside	
Very good/good	7
Fair	15
Bad/very bad	69
Doesn't know	9

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Commerce	
Very good/good	17
Fair	23
Bad/very bad	62
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	2
Fair	9
Bad/very bad	89
Doesn't know/	-
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	88
Doesn't know	3
Education	
Very good/good	39
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	21
Doesn't know	2
Public safety	
Very good/good	28
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	43
Doesn't know	1
Public services	
Very good/good	39
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	32
Doesn't know	-
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	23
Fair	33
Bad/very bad	42
Doesn't know	2
Police	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Very good/good	29
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	43
Doesn't know	3
Health	
Very good/good	42
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	26
Doesn't know	3
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	61
Disapprove	29
Doesn't know/no answer	10
Governor	
Approve	55
Disapprove	38
Doesn't know/no answer	7
Mayors*	
Approve	61
Disapprove	27
Doesn't know/no answer	12
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	7.3
Governor	6.9
Mayors	7.2 *(average for municipalities polled)

Tamaulipas (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	7
Fair	29

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Bad/very bad	63
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	17
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	47
Doesn't know	8
Countryside	
Very good/good	5
Fair	18
Bad/very bad	68
Doesn't know	9
Commerce	
Very good/good	11
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	59
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	4
Fair	10
Bad/very bad	85
Doesn't know/	1
Inflation	
Very good/good	2
Fair	10
Bad/very bad	86
Doesn't know	2
Education	
Very good/good	42
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	15
Doesn't know	4
Public safety	
Very good/good	17
Fair	21
Bad/very bad	60

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Doesn't know	2
Public services	
Very good/good	32
Fair	33
Bad/very bad	34
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	36
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	30
Doesn't know	5
Police	
Very good/good	17
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	53
Doesn't know	2
Health	
Very good/good	48
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	20
Doesn't know	2
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	65
Disapprove	23
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Governor	
Approve	74
Disapprove	21
Doesn't know/no answer	5
Mayors*	
Approve	69
Disapprove	26
Doesn't know/no answer	5
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
President	7.4
Governor	7.6
Mayors	7.5 *(average for municipalities polled)

Chilapas (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	3
Fair	11
Bad/very bad	82
Doesn't know	4
Industry	
Very good/good	3
Fair	13
Bad/very bad	67
Doesn't know	17
Countryside	
Very good/good	8
Fair	14
Bad/very bad	71
Doesn't know	7
Commerce	
Very good/good	7
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	65
Doesn't know	3
Employment	
Very good/good	3
Fair	10
Bad/very bad	85
Doesn't know/	2
Inflation	
Very good/good	1

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Fair	7
Bad/very bad	82
Doesn't know	10
Education	
Very good/good	23
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	45
Doesn't know	2
Public safety	
Very good/good	10
Fair	15
Bad/very bad	72
Doesn't know	3
Public services	
Very good/good	17
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	55
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	19
Fair	23
Bad/very bad	55
Doesn't know	3
Police	
Very good/good	13
Fair	16
Bad/very bad	68
Doesn't know	3
Health	
Very good/good	25
Fair	35
Bad/very bad	38
Doesn't know	2
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Approve	49
Disapprove	40
Doesn't know/no answer	11

Governor

Approve	48
Disapprove	34
Doesn't know/no answer	18

Mayors*

Approve	39
Disapprove	37
Doesn't know/no answer	24

What rating would you give to the performance of each of them?
(on a scale of 1-10)

President	6.6
Governor	5.8
Mayors	6.1 *(average for municipalities polled)

Sonora (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Economy

Very good/good	3
Fair	32
Bad/very bad	64
Doesn't know	1

Industry

Very good/good	11
Fair	35
Bad/very bad	46
Doesn't know	8

Countryside

Very good/good	7
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	56
Doesn't know	7

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Commerce

Very good/good	5
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	63
Doesn't know	2

Employment

Very good/good	1
Fair	13
Bad/very bad	86
Doesn't know/	-

Inflation

Very good/good	1
Fair	17
Bad/very bad	79
Doesn't know	3

Education

Very good/good	29
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	31
Doesn't know	1

Public safety

Very good/good	4
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	69
Doesn't know	2

Public services

Very good/good	9
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	50
Doesn't know	2

Environmental damage

Very good/good	13
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	41
Doesn't know	7

Police

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Very good/good	3
Fair	23
Bad/very bad	73
Doesn't know	1

Health

Very good/good	32
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	26
Doesn't know	4

Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?

President

Approve	60
Disapprove	35
Doesn't know/no answer	5

Governor

Approve	44
Disapprove	52
Doesn't know/no answer	4

Mayors*

Approve	48
Disapprove	44
Doesn't know/no answer	8

What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)

President	5.3
Governor	5.9
Mayors	6.0 *(average for municipalities polled)

Veracruz (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Economy

Very good/good	5
Fair	24

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?

Bad/very bad	68
Doesn't know	3

Industry

Very good/good	8
Fair	31
Bad/very bad	55
Doesn't know	6

Countryside

Very good/good	7
Fair	21
Bad/very bad	68
Doesn't know	4

Commerce

Very good/good	6
Fair	33
Bad/very bad	59
Doesn't know	2

Employment

Very good/good	1
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	90
Doesn't know/	1

Inflation

Very good/good	1
Fair	12
Bad/very bad	82
Doesn't know	5

Education

Very good/good	26
Fair	44
Bad/very bad	28
Doesn't know	2

Public safety

Very good/good	7
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	62

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Doesn't know	3
Public services	
Very good/good	19
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	40
Doesn't know	2
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	19
Fair	33
Bad/very bad	45
Doesn't know	3
Police	
Very good/good	7
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	61
Doesn't know	3
Health	
Very good/good	30
Fair	42
Bad/very bad	25
Doesn't know	3
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	44
Disapprove	47
Doesn't know/no answer	9
Governor	
Approve	39
Disapprove	52
Doesn't know/no answer	9
Mayors*	
Approve	50
Disapprove	36
Doesn't know/no answer	14
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
President	5.9
Governor	5.6
Mayors	6.3 *(average for municipalities polled)

Campeche (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	10
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	60
Doesn't know	3
Industry	
Very good/good	10
Fair	26
Bad/very bad	57
Doesn't know	7
Countryside	
Very good/good	5
Fair	24
Bad/very bad	65
Doesn't know	6
Commerce	
Very good/good	8
Fair	35
Bad/very bad	55
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	4
Fair	13
Bad/very bad	82
Doesn't know/	1
Inflation	
Very good/good	4

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Fair	11
Bad/very bad	80
Doesn't know	5
Education	
Very good/good	40
Fair	35
Bad/very bad	22
Doesn't know	3
Public safety	
Very good/good	21
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	39
Doesn't know	2
Public services	
Very good/good	29
Fair	41
Bad/very bad	29
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	30
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	36
Doesn't know	5
Police	
Very good/good	21
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	49
Doesn't know	2
Health	
Very good/good	42
Fair	32
Bad/very bad	23
Doesn't know	3
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Approve	41
Disapprove	48
Doesn't know/no answer	11
Governor	
Approve	28
Disapprove	62
Doesn't know/no answer	10
Mayors*	
Approve	64
Disapprove	25
Doesn't know/no answer	11
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	6.3
Governor	5.4
Mayors	7.0 *(average for municipalities polled)

State of Mexico (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	4
Fair	22
Bad/very bad	73
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	6
Fair	24
Bad/very bad	61
Doesn't know	9
Countryside	
Very good/good	6
Fair	21
Bad/very bad	61
Doesn't know	12

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Commerce	
Very good/good	12
Fair	24
Bad/very bad	62
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	1
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	91
Doesn't know/	-
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	6
Bad/very bad	92
Doesn't know	1
Education	
Very good/good	20
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	39
Doesn't know	2
Public safety	
Very good/good	8
Fair	16
Bad/very bad	76
Doesn't know	-
Public services	
Very good/good	21
Fair	34
Bad/very bad	45
Doesn't know	-
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	13
Fair	23
Bad/very bad	63
Doesn't know	1
Police	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Very good/good	9
Fair	15
Bad/very bad	75
Doesn't know	1
Health	
Very good/good	28
Fair	34
Bad/very bad	38
Doesn't know	-
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	41
Disapprove	53
Doesn't know/no answer	6
Governor	
Approve	39
Disapprove	49
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Mayors*	
Approve	34
Disapprove	53
Doesn't know/no answer	13
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	5.4
Governor	5.7
Mayors	5.3 *(average for municipalities polled)

Chihuahua (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	8
Fair	26

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Bad/very bad	64
Doesn't know	2
Industry	
Very good/good	16
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	42
Doesn't know	12
Countryside	
Very good/good	2
Fair	13
Bad/very bad	80
Doesn't know	5
Commerce	
Very good/good	11
Fair	36
Bad/very bad	51
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	10
Fair	18
Bad/very bad	72
Doesn't know/	-
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	89
Doesn't know	2
Education	
Very good/good	38
Fair	40
Bad/very bad	19
Doesn't know	3
Public safety	
Very good/good	22
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	37

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Doesn't know	3
Public services	
Very good/good	36
Fair	43
Bad/very bad	20
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	20
Fair	36
Bad/very bad	41
Doesn't know	3
Police	
Very good/good	21
Fair	40
Bad/very bad	36
Doesn't know	3
Health	
Very good/good	40
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	18
[no entry for "Doesn't know"]	
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	45
Disapprove	34
Doesn't know/no answer	21
Governor	
Approve	65
Disapprove	26
Doesn't know/no answer	9
Mayors*	
Approve	66
Disapprove	27
Doesn't know/no answer	7
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
President	6.5
Governor	7.2
Mayors	7.1 *(average for municipalities polled)

Jalisco (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	5
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	66
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	8
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	53
Doesn't know	10
Countryside	
Very good/good	10
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	57
Doesn't know	8
Commerce	
Very good/good	9
Fair	26
Bad/very bad	62
Doesn't know	3
Employment	
Very good/good	2
Fair	10
Bad/very bad	87
Doesn't know/	1
Inflation	
Very good/good	2

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Fair	11
Bad/very bad	83
Doesn't know	4
Education	
Very good/good	28
Fair	42
Bad/very bad	26
Doesn't know	4
Public safety	
Very good/good	21
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	48
Doesn't know	3
Public services	
Very good/good	28
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	32
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	21
Fair	36
Bad/very bad	38
Doesn't know	5
Police	
Very good/good	24
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	43
Doesn't know	4
Health	
Very good/good	29
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	28
Doesn't know	5
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Approve	49
Disapprove	41
Doesn't know/no answer	10
Governor	
Approve	61
Disapprove	22
Doesn't know/no answer	17
Mayors*	
Approve	61
Disapprove	25
Doesn't know/no answer	14
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	6.3
Governor	7.3
Mayors	6.8 *(average for municipalities polled)

Puebla (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	3
Fair	23
Bad/very bad	73
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	4
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	62
Doesn't know	9
Countryside	
Very good/good	7
Fair	19
Bad/very bad	70
Doesn't know	4

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Commerce	
Very good/good	60
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	64
Doesn't know	2
Employment	
Very good/good	2
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	89
Doesn't know/	1
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	7
Bad/very bad	89
Doesn't know	3
Education	
Very good/good	20
Fair	39
Bad/very bad	40
Doesn't know	1
Public safety	
Very good/good	10
Fair	21
Bad/very bad	68
Doesn't know	1
Public services	
Very good/good	15
Fair	36
Bad/very bad	49
Doesn't know	-
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	24
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	43
Doesn't know	3
Police	

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How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Very good/good	10
Fair	20
Bad/very bad	67
Doesn't know	3
[no entries for "Health"]	
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	44
Disapprove	46
Doesn't know/no answer	10
Governor	
Approve	40
Disapprove	48
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Mayors*	
Approve	40
Disapprove	55
Doesn't know/no answer	5
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	5.9
Governor	5.9
Mayors	5.5 *(average for municipalities polled)

Queretaro (responses indicated as percentages)

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	7
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	64
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	11

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	50
Doesn't know	12
Countryside	
Very good/good	9
Fair	22
Bad/very bad	63
Doesn't know	6
Commerce	
Very good/good	10
Fair	28
Bad/very bad	59
Doesn't know	3
Employment	
Very good/good	2
Fair	7
Bad/very bad	90
Doesn't know/	1
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	8
Bad/very bad	89
Doesn't know	2
Education	
Very good/good	29
Fair	40
Bad/very bad	30
Doesn't know	1
Public safety	
Very good/good	24
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	45
Doesn't know	1
Public services	
Very good/good	36
Fair	34

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Bad/very bad	29
Doesn't know	1
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	37
Fair	34
Bad/very bad	28
Doesn't know	1
Police	
Very good/good	25
Fair	31
Bad/very bad	41
Doesn't know	3
[no entries for "Health"]	
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	52
Disapprove	36
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Governor	
Approve	68
Disapprove	21
Doesn't know/no answer	11
Mayors*	
Approve	58
Disapprove	27
Doesn't know/no answer	15
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	6.4
Governor	7.2
Mayors	6.6 *(average for municipalities polled)

Aguascalientes (responses indicated as percentages)	
How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Economy	
Very good/good	8
Fair	31
Bad/very bad	60
Doesn't know	1
Industry	
Very good/good	17
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	46
Doesn't know	8
Countryside	
Very good/good	8
Fair	25
Bad/very bad	59
Doesn't know	89
Commerce	
Very good/good	10
Fair	27
Bad/very bad	58
Doesn't know	5
Employment	
Very good/good	3
Fair	11
Bad/very bad	84
Doesn't know/	2
Inflation	
Very good/good	1
Fair	10
Bad/very bad	87
Doesn't know	2
Education	
Very good/good	37
Fair	38
Bad/very bad	22

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Doesn't know	3
Public safety	
Very good/good	21
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	47
Doesn't know	2
Public services	
Very good/good	29
Fair	29
Bad/very bad	40
Doesn't know	2
Environmental damage	
Very good/good	32
Fair	40
Bad/very bad	25
Doesn't know	3
Police	
Very good/good	19
Fair	30
Bad/very bad	48
Doesn't know	3
Health	
Very good/good	46
Fair	33
Bad/very bad	19
Doesn't know	2
Do you approve or disapprove of how the following authorities are governing?	
President	
Approve	49
Disapprove	38
Doesn't know/no answer	13
Governor	
Approve	52
Disapprove	38
Doesn't know/no answer	10

How would you describe the progress of the following sectors in your state?	
Mayors*	
Approve	51
Disapprove	35
Doesn't know/no answer	14
What rating would you give to the performance of each of them? (on a scale of 1-10)	
President	6.8
Governor	6.9
Mayors	6.7 *(average for municipalities polled)

Polls on State Problems, Preferences

95CA0352A Mexico City REFORMA in Spanish
15 Aug 95 p 6A

[Part II of two-part series]

[FBIS Translated Text] In six of 12 states polled, the citizens are of the opinion that corruption has increased, whereas in the others the view is that it remains unchanged. Only in Chihuahua do they believe it has declined. In Nuevo Leon, Mexico State, Veracruz, Jalisco, Puebla, and Chiapas, 600 interviews were conducted, and in the other states, 500, making a total of 6,600 interviews.

[Note: According to this report and a 14 August REFORMA companion piece, these polls were conducted 12-31 July by the newspapers REFORMA (Mexico City), EL NORTE (Monterrey), EL IMPARCIAL (Hermosillo), NORTE (Ciudad Juarez), and NOVEDADES (Campeche). The 14 August report also notes that 80 percent of these door-to-door interviews were carried out in urban areas and 20 percent in rural areas.]

State of Mexico (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	21
The economic crisis	19
Public safety	19
Unemployment	17
Absence of good public officials	5
Price increases	4

Corruption in government	4
Pollution	2
Poverty	2
Roadway problems	1
Overpopulation	1
None	2
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	2
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	91
No	3
Doesn't know/no answer	6
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	39
Remains the same	47
Has declined	14
Doesn't know	-
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI]	29
National Action Party [PAN]	24
Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD]	11
Labor Party [PT]	2
Would not vote	14
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Others	8

Tamaulipas (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	9
The economic crisis	18
Public safety	18
Unemployment	34
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	2
Corruption in government	11
Pollution	-
Poverty	1
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	1
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	3
Doesn't know/no answer	3
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	88
No	6
Doesn't know/no answer	6
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	36
Remains the same	46
Has declined	17
Doesn't know	1
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	39
PAN	15
PRD	4

PT	-
Would not vote	11
Doesn't know/no answer	29
Others	2

Chiapas (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	4
The economic crisis	32
Public safety	7
Unemployment	10
Absence of good public officials	10
Price increases	2
Corruption in government	1
Pollution	-
Poverty	6
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	1
None	-
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	13
Drought	-
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	2
Lack of education	3
Lack of support for the countryside	8
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	82
No	6
Doesn't know/no answer	12
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	43
Remains the same	41
Has declined	10

Doesn't know	6
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	29
PAN	17
PRD	13
PT	1
Would not vote	21
Doesn't know/no answer	15
Others	4

Sonora (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	2
The economic crisis	22
Public safety	10
Unemployment	31
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	2
Corruption in government	15
Pollution	-
Poverty	3
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	2
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	2
Doesn't know/no answer	6
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	5
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	95
No	2

Doesn't know/no answer	3
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	67
Remains the same	25
Has declined	5
Doesn't know	3
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	27
PAN	25
PRD	11
PT	1
Would not vote	11
Doesn't know/no answer	21
Others	4

Veracruz (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	5
The economic crisis	15
Public safety	9
Unemployment	50
Absence of good public officials	6
Price increases	3
Corruption in government	5
Pollution	1
Poverty	2
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	-
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	-
Doesn't know/no answer	1
Lack of education	1

Lack of support for the countryside	2
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	84
No	7
Doesn't know/no answer	9
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	41
Remains the same	40
Has declined	14
Doesn't know	5
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	30
PAN	17
PRD	18
PT	3
Would not vote	17
Doesn't know/no answer	10
Others	5

Campeche (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	5
The economic crisis	26
Public safety	8
Unemployment	34
Absence of good public officials	7
Price increases	5
Corruption in government	3
Pollution	1
Poverty	5
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	-

Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	3
Doesn't know/no answer	3
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	73
No	14
Doesn't know/no answer	13
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	59
Remains the same	31
Has declined	5
Doesn't know	5
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	31
PAN	18
PRD	19
PT	6
Would not vote	12
Doesn't know/no answer	8
Others	6

Nuevo Leon (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	5
The economic crisis	28
Public safety	10
Unemployment	30
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	-

Corruption in government	13
Pollution	2
Poverty	1
Roadway problems	1
Overpopulation	-
None	-
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	3
Drought	4
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	2
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	88
No	5
Doesn't know/no answer	7
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	50
Remains the same	36
Has declined	9
Doesn't know	5
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	32
PAN	34
PRD	2
PT	2
Would not vote	7
Doesn't know/no answer	22
Others	1

Chihuahua (responses indicated as percentages)	
What is the main problem?	
Public services	3
The economic crisis	22
Public safety	10
Unemployment	23
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	2
Corruption in government	10
Pollution	-
Poverty	1
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	1
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	2
Drought	19
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	6
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	83
No	10
Doesn't know/no answer	7
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	15
Remains the same	38
Has declined	44
Doesn't know	3
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	29
PAN	33
PRD	5

PT	2
Would not vote	15
Doesn't know/no answer	13
Others	3

Jalisco (responses indicated as percentages)	
What is the main problem?	
Public services	5
The economic crisis	23
Public safety	18
Unemployment	29
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	3
Corruption in government	8
Pollution	2
Poverty	3
Roadway problems	2
Overpopulation	1
None	-
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	1
Drought	-
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	4
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	83
No	10
Doesn't know/no answer	7
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	21
Remains the same	44
Has declined	29

Doesn't know	6
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	22
PAN	38
PRD	5
PT	-
Would not vote	9
Doesn't know/no answer	24
Others	2

Puebla (responses indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	20
The economic crisis	23
Public safety	6
Unemployment	27
Absence of good public officials	7
Price increases	2
Corruption in government	2
Pollution	2
Poverty	1
Roadway problems	-
Overpopulation	-
None	-
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	5
Lack of education	2
Lack of support for the countryside	2
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	83
No	9

Doesn't know/no answer	8
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	47
Remains the same	38
Has declined	10
Doesn't know	5
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	31
PAN	25
PRD	9
PT	-
Would not vote	12
Doesn't know/no answer	18
Others	5

Queretaro (results indicated as percentages)

What is the main problem?	
Public services	14
The economic crisis	18
Public safety	7
Unemployment	38
Absence of good public officials	2
Price increases	4
Corruption in government	1
Pollution	2
Poverty	2
Roadway problems	1
Overpopulation	-
None	4
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	1
Doesn't know/no answer	3
Lack of education	2

Lack of support for the countryside	1
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	75
No	11
Doesn't know/no answer	14
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	37
Remains the same	39
Has declined	19
Doesn't know	5
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	34
PAN	21
PRD	7
PT	1
Would not vote	14
Doesn't know/no answer	15
Others	8

Aguascalientes (results indicated as percentages)

Public services	14
The economic crisis	17
Public safety	12
Unemployment	37
Absence of good public officials	-
Price increases	4
Corruption in government	5

Pollution	-
Poverty	2
Roadway problems	1
Overpopulation	-
None	2
Problems among parties/lack of democracy	-
Drought	-
Others	3
Doesn't know/no answer	3
Lack of education	-
Lack of support for the countryside	-
Drug trafficking	-
Do you think corruption exists in your state?	
Yes	73
No	14
Doesn't know/no answer	13
Would you say corruption has increased, remains the same, or has declined?	
Has increased	41
Remains the same	43
Has declined	15
Doesn't know	1
If elections were held in your state, for which party would you vote?	
PRI	26
PAN	33
PRD	2
PT	1
Would not vote	8
Doesn't know/no answer	28
Others	2

Honduras

Reina Comments on Restrictive Economic Measures

PA0709132995 Tegucigalpa EL PERIODICO DE HONDURAS in Spanish 6 Sep 95 p 4A

[FBIS Translated Text] Tegucigalpa — President Carlos Roberto Reina has said that the government will continue to face and find solutions to the economic problems through macroeconomic actions "and will support measures like the highway tolls."

This measures do not affect the people, and the powerful economic sectors are the only ones who are protesting and dragging the rest of the population with their actions.

Measures to Fight Inflation Are Unpopular

Additionally, we will continue the fight against corruption, aiding low-income families, increasing social investment, and countering natural disasters and violence, President Reina added.

He noted that the economic crisis in the country continues and has caused the current inflation rate of more than 20 percent (according to official reports), but it is being controlled.

"The measures taken to fight inflation are not popular in some sectors," President Reina said.

Big Capitalists Manipulate the People

President Reina accused the big economic sectors of manipulating the people and putting them against the government when the measures taken affect their large capitals.

If the government applies restrictive economic measures "those who manage big capitals protest and also make the people react against those measures," President Reina noted.

Support to Monsignor's Proposal

President Reina supported the Catholic Church's humanitarian approach to the problem of the Salvadorans living at the border, in formerly disputed territories, as a way to settle land ownership.

"Msgr. Rodriguez' position is excellent in the social and humanitarian aspect," President Reina said.

The legal terms are currently in negotiation, and being analyzed according to the Constitution, the Peace Agreement, and the ruling of the International Court of Justice, Reina noted.

Unidentified Individuals Murder Treasury Police Director

PA0709193895 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 95 p 16

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] San Pedro Sula — Treasury Police Director Colonel Humberto Coello Hernandez was slain by a single gunshot to the chest at 2200 on Friday [0400 GMT Saturday] by two unidentified individuals.

The attackers used 9-mm pistols and supposedly fired 11 shots, but only one bullet hit the officer and two others struck Coello Hernandez' car.

The crime scene was between 8th St. and 9th Avenue in the Paz Barahona neighborhood, near the Cama Nacional funeral parlor and the Saenz bus depot.

Col. Coello Hernandez arrived in a red Toyota pick-up truck, license plate 3P-K5-428, to await "the lady" coming from Tegucigalpa. He was attacked by unidentified individuals when he was about to leave. [passage omitted]

Found at the crime scene were seven spent 9-mm caliber cartridges and inside the officer's car there was approximately 70,000 to 75,000 lempiras, \$2,000, a 9-mm pistol, and a Pietro Beretta pistol.

Upon inspecting the vehicle it was found to have a bullet hole midway on the right side, another in the pick-up's cargo area, and there were 2 lempiras on the steering wheel.

The officer's body was delivered to relatives at about 1130 on Saturday, prepared and taken to Tegucigalpa for a wake, and was buried yesterday.

According to Major Jose Eduardo Coello Hernandez, retired, a brother of the slain officer, there is no clear indication who murdered the officer.

Col. Coello Hernandez arrived in San Pedro Sula on Wednesday for a routine inspection.

"The last time we spoke was on Friday morning when he called me from Santa Rosa de Copan and told me that he would call me when he arrived in San Pedro Sula, but I received no call," retired Major Jose Eduardo Coello Hernandez said.

Nicaragua

Chamorro Meets Samper; Stresses Friendship, Cooperation

PA0809033295 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Sep 95

[From the "National Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, President Violeta de Chamorro has met with Colombian President Ernesto Samper. The presidents highlighted the importance of strengthening their ties of friendship and cooperation, above any difference of viewpoints on some issues.

Both presidents instructed their foreign ministers to begin meetings before the end of the month of September to discuss issues of common interest.

Leal Calls For Solution of Border Dispute With Colombia

PA0809021495 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Sep 95

[From the "National Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal has declared in Quito that Nicaragua has no border with Colombia. In addition, he called for a peaceful solution of the border dispute between these two nations, or a solution through dialogue.

Nicaragua has rejected and disavows the official map published by Colombia, which establishes Colombia's sovereignty over Nicaraguan island and maritime territories.

Leal participated in the foreign ministers meeting who drafted the agenda of presidents and heads of state of the Rio Group.

Presidency Minister Resigns From Post; Cardenas Appointed

PA0809020995 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Managua, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — Nicaraguan Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo resigned today from a post he had occupied since April 1990, when President Violeta Chamorro took office in Nicaragua.

In making his resignation official during a solemn ceremony this afternoon at the Government Palace, Lacayo thanked Chamorro for her confidence in his performance at the ministry.

"This was the best experience of my life," Lacayo said after urging the president to forge ahead and "to pay no

attention to those who only insist on looking into the past."

Chamorro thanked Lacayo and appointed presidential adviser Julio Cardenas as the new Nicaraguan presidency minister.

Lacayo, who is married to Cristiana Chamorro, daughter of the Nicaraguan president, is a 47-year-old engineer who recently founded the National Project Party to participate in Nicaragua's general elections scheduled for November 1996.

The former minister reaffirmed he will work full time to strengthen municipal, departmental, and national structures of his party, of which he aspires to be presidential candidate.

The Nicaraguan Constitution, which was reformed this year, however, bans relatives of the president of the Republic from running for president.

Panama

President Comments on Possible U.S. Presence Beyond 2000

PA0809034495 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "Telemetro Reports" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the second day of his official visit to Washington, President Ernesto Perez Balladares met with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. The two countries voiced their desire to intensify further their commercial relations through a discussion of Panama's membership to the WTO.

Perez Balladares met later with Defense Secretary William Perry and talked about a possible extension of a U.S. presence beyond the established deadline:

[Begin Perez Balladares recording] Whether a U.S. military presence in Panama will produce economic benefits is precisely what we must explore during this second phase of our talks or at the onset of this phase of our talks, our explorations, and our association.

I have said a high percentage of polls indicate Panamanians want a certain degree of U.S. military presence in Panama. It is evident, however, that although a minority might think this ensures a certain degree of security, I am convinced, if I read my people correctly—and we politicians should know our people—that an immense majority of them is actually thinking in terms of the economic benefits a U.S. presence beyond the year 2000 could produce. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the White House described the talks as productive and stated there are good reasons to maintain a U.S. presence in Panama so as to ensure a more effective monitoring of drug trafficking and because it is an adequate area from where to provide humanitarian aid.

Perez Balladares Comments Further on Meetings in U.S.

PA0809043295 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 95

[Report by Telemetro News Director Dorita de Reyna from Washington; from the "Telemetro Reports" newscast — passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ernesto Perez Balladares today held various working meetings at Blair House, including a meeting with Mickey Kantor, U.S. trade representative, and another with William Perry, who was accompanied by General Barry McCaffrey. Perez Balladares also met with Robert Gelbard, assistant secretary for international narcotics matters. In a news conference later, Perez Balladares made statements on the issues discussed in the meetings:

[Perez Balladares] "The meeting first centered on reviewing the things we have done; that is, how much progress we have made in our entry into the WTO, our pending negotiations with the United States and other countries. We also discussed the banana problem with the European Union, and then we talked about the future and about the possibilities of increasing bilateral relations, as a first step in Panama's adherence to the NAFTA.

"You know they are awaiting a decision from their Senate, their Congress giving the president the authority to rapidly negotiate the access to other countries, and they have announced that the first country with which they would negotiate that rapid access would be Chile. We believe we still have to make a series of adjustments in our commercial and industrial regulations, so as to be ready to join a free trade agreement.

"Meanwhile, we are going to resume our dialogue, conversation, negotiations at the Trade and Investment Commission, which was created in 1991 or 1990 and has not worked as effectively as we thought it should have. There is the desire and commitment of both Mr. Kantor and the President of the United States for this commission to serve as an instrument not only to negotiate bilateral issues at the government level but also to promote investments in Panama."

President Ernesto Perez Balladares reiterated that the issue of the permanence of certain bases was introduced by President Clinton in the conversations:

[Perez Balladares] "I want to stress that I do not want things to be twisted by saying we have initiated a negotiating process, something which is untrue. What we have initiated is a process to examine and assess this possibility to see whether it favors us, Panamanians. This matter was broached by President Clinton, meaning, to my understanding, there is an interest on the part of the U.S. Government. We must now see whether that interest translates into benefits from Panama's point of view."

Regarding criticism made by members of his party about the beginning of base conversations, the president said:

[Perez Balladares] "I understand perfectly well that the president of the party may have some apprehensions regarding this issue. Evidently when we return to Panama, I will have to give an explanation not only to my party but also to the country. I intend to do this before the Legislative Assembly.

[Reyna] "Mr. President, from your meeting with Assistant Secretary Gelbard, what was the outcome regarding drug trafficking and terrorism?"

[Perez Balladares] "I will have to stress the mutual satisfaction of the progress we have made working together on this issue. We are not saying, of course, everything is working perfectly or much less. I believe there are many things we must do by working together. I believe if we all do not work together to resolve this problem, little will be achieved and little will be our effectiveness. We spoke about this issue with Ambassador [title as heard] Gelbard and about how to coordinate joint efforts—I reiterate, multinational efforts—in order to be more effective.

[Reyna] "In this regard, what are your expectations in the face of the exchange of documents yesterday involving the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty? Do you think it will indeed reduce drug trafficking?"

[Perez Balladares] "I believe it is one step ahead. There is not one single thing that can effectively resolve the problem by itself but a series of steps that are being taken gradually. They must produce the effect we are pursuing."

This afternoon, President Perez Balladares concluded his visit to Washington with a meeting at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led by Jesse Helms, the staunchest opponent of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Minutes ago, Helms had issued a communique urging

Clinton to maintain the presence of U.S. military forces in Panama beyond the year 2000.

After concluding this meeting, we were able to obtain brief statements by Perez Balladares.

[Reyna] "Mr. President, can you make a brief comment on this meeting?"

[Perez Balladares] "It was a very productive meeting, a very good meeting. I was pleased to inform the Senate about the meetings I maintained with their executive branch. I heard their concerns, their inclinations, and established points of contact, which, I believe, are important to maintain our international relations at the level we have taken them."

[Reyna] "Senator Helms issued a communique urging the United States to begin negotiations with Panama. Do you have any additional comment on that?"

[Perez Balladares] "That is an internal U.S. problem, and I have not commented on that issue. It is my pleasure to greet you all. Thank you."

Foreign Minister, President Comment on Meetings in U.S.

PA0809015695 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 95

[Report by Lucas Aleman from Washington, D.C.; from the "RPC Television News" newscast — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Aleman] President Ernesto Perez Balladares kicked off his schedule of working sessions very early here at Blair House today. The meeting that raised more expectations was the one with Defense Secretary William Perry, which was attended by high-ranking officers of the U.S. Army, including Barry McCaffrey, chief of the Southern Command. Perry refused to make statements at the end of the meeting, but Panamanian Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo did give details:

[Lewis] "The meeting with the defense secretary, in its first phase, touched on everything pertaining to the administration of the Canal. As for the second part of the meeting, there was a discussion on the possible presence of U.S. forces beyond the year 2000. We agreed that in coming days they will advise us about a working group which they will send to Panama and which would sit down with a Foreign Ministry group to discuss which installations interest them."

[Aleman] A source close to the Pentagon has said the U.S. military men are interested in maintaining Howard Air Force Base and Fort Sherman and the communications installations at Galeta Island. This

morning, the Panamanian team also discussed with its U.S. counterpart the commercial relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Robert Gelbard, secretary of drugs and antiterrorism [title as heard], also met with the Panamanian delegation. At the end of his working session, Perez Balladares described his meetings with the U.S. chief executive as positive and was optimistic about the continuation of his tour, which will take him to the Orient next week:

[Perez Balladares] "This was the start of the tour, and it was important for it to be successful, as it was indeed. I believe this constitutes a message to Oriental investors from U.S. Government structures that they believe investments in Panama are secure and profitable. Thus, I believe it was positive that we managed to obtain this benefit prior to our trip to the Orient. Of course, we must now carry out arduous work there in the Orient to finalize with certain investors and certain governments of the Orient the possibility of establishing themselves in Panama."

[Aleman] As for the statements of Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], who criticized the position of exploring a U.S. military permanence beyond the year 2000, the president said he will give explanations to his party and the country at the end of his tour:

[Perez Balladares] "Ours is a democratic party in which positions may be voiced without fear of recriminations from anywhere. I perfectly understand that the party's president may be apprehensive about these issues. It is evident that I will have to give explanations not only to my party but to the country once I return to Panama."

[Aleman] Ernesto Perez Balladares met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this afternoon. Committee Chairman Jesse Helms congratulated the Panamanian president and his U.S. counterpart, Bill Clinton, for announcing they will explore the possibility of a U.S. military presence beyond the year 2000.

The strategy of President Perez Balladares for the reverted areas appears to be a limited U.S. presence and strong foreign investment centers. The first step in this direction was already taken here in Washington, but to a great extent the achievement of this goal will depend on the president's ability to attract foreign investors to our country during his Asian tour next week.

Politicians React to Possible U.S. Bases Negotiations

PA0809004395 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 7 Sep 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On the eve of the 18th anniversary of the Panama Canal Treaties, in Washington,

Presidents Bill Clinton and Ernesto Perez Balladares agreed to examine the possibility of keeping U.S. military troops in Panama after the year 2000.

Following a meeting at the Oval Office, Perez Balladares said that "President Clinton asked me" about opening "informal and exploratory" talks on a future and reduced presence of North American soldiers.

The Panamanian president explained that Foreign Relations Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo and Secretary of State Warren Christopher will coordinate the talks.

The Panamanian Legislative Assembly will summon Lewis to explain the scope of the agreements between Clinton and Perez Balladares, Foreign Relations Commission President Oyden Ortega pointed out.

According to White House spokesman Michael McCurry, the United States believes that keeping U.S. troops in the area will serve the interests of the two countries. "The main issue of these informal talks will be the definition of how to go about doing this," the spokesman explained.

U.S. diplomatic sources reported that the Pentagon would rather keep Howard Air Force Base.

The proposal on the bases elicited favoring and opposing opinions. Former President Guillermo Endara and Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), agreed that they would vote "no" at a plebiscite on the issue. Endara accused the PRD, of which President Perez Balladares is the secretary general, of practicing a "demagogic, hollow, and meaningless nationalism," because its speeches do not agree with its actions.

Meanwhile, Gonzalez underscored that, "from now on, he is against" the stay of U.S. soldiers. As far as this issue is concerned, there are "people" who oppose their stay, and "there are others who are begging for them to stay," the PRD member added.

Meanwhile, Mireya Moscoso, former Arnulfist Party presidential candidate, recalled that, during her campaign, he pledged to subject this issue to a plebiscite.

She also warned that the president must explain to the nation the scope of the agreements reached with Clinton.

In the meantime, Ruben Carles, also a former presidential candidate, described as "very positive the decision" Clinton and Perez Balladares made, while stressing that the Nunn Amendment, which General Omar Torrijos accepted, allows a negotiation on the bases.

Not long ago, former presidential candidate Ruben Blades voiced his opposition to a negotiation on the presence of North American troops and assessed that the governments' "incompetence" has prevented us from taking advantage of the reverted areas.

In the opinion of former candidate Eduardo Vallarino, the proposed meeting on a renegotiation constitutes a "failure" for Panama, because it proved that none of the governments — after the signing of the treaties — was able to put the reverted goods to a good use.

Former candidate Samuel Lewis Galindo, meanwhile, said that Panama cannot refuse to listen to a proposal of this nature. The country must evaluate it, and, if it is advisable, it must subject it to a popular consultation.

Former National Guard Chief General Ruben Dario Paredes affirmed that the country acted "a bit hasty and that it should gauge its steps." He also said that, economically speaking, the development of the bases would create more benefits for Panama than the permanence of the bases would.

However, Paredes stressed that if certain bases must remain in Panama for strategic reasons, these bases must be relocated in regions that need to be developed, such as Darien, Bocas del Toro, and Las Perlas Archipelago.

According to former foreign minister Jose Raul Mulino, the decision to negotiate the bases is a "historical mistake" of the PRD, adding that this is not the first time that this party goes against its "own actions." We have to wait only for a political ability, rhetorics, and demagoguery, he added.

Argentina

Finance Minister Asserts Financial Crisis 'Over'

PY0709231395 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS

ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1845 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (NA) — During a speech to 500 businessmen to announce measures to streamline the banking system and making credit more accessible to small and medium sized enterprises, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo asserted today that the financial crisis, in which Argentina has been enmeshed since the beginning of the year, is over.

After analyzing the previous eight difficult months, Cavallo forecast that the economy "will be in full swing" by the fourth quarter of the year. He added that in 1996 Argentina's "growth rate will regain the levels of the previous four years."

During his address at the Argentine National Bank, which lasted one and a half hours, Cavallo announced that the economic program will continue into the first decade of the next century.

He urged all sectors of the country to support the transformation process "spearheaded by President Carlos Menem."

Cavallo moved again to the attack, choosing his words, and even adopted a professor-like tone. He concentrated on one specific subject — economics.

As a clear example of the difficulties experienced this year, Cavallo conceded that this year the fiscal balance will only be achieved by including proceeds from privatizations. He said he did not want to do this, but "it cannot be helped."

He announced, however, that a balanced budget will be attained in 1996 without including the proceeds from privatizations, although there will be very few assets to transfer to the private sector.

The economy minister also acknowledged that government revenues totalled the meager sum of "3,300 billion pesos" in August. He added that they will "very soon" climb to 4 billion pesos per month.

Cavallo asserted that tax revenues will recover past levels "without increasing taxes," and added that a failure could only occur if tax evasion remains at present levels.

He asserted that Argentina managed to weather the financial storm triggered by the "Tequila effect" without an important decline in bank deposits and with minimal damage to savers.

Cavallo said that at the height of the crisis — between January and the end of April this year — "deposits

plummeted by 17 percent, nearly the same percentage as during the four depression years of the 1930's in the United States."

He said: "This heralded a drop from 205 financial institutions to 167, but with hardly any losses for savers."

Cavallo unveiled several measures, most of which had already been announced by the Central Bank, including uniform cash requirements as of 1 November for checking accounts, savings accounts, and term deposits maturing in up to 89 days.

Reserve requirements for term deposits that have a maturity ranging from 90 to 360 days will be 2.5 percent across the board.

Cavallo said these measures will have a direct bearing on the system as "the most resilient banks will from today promote the opening of checking and savings accounts, which are the most genuine way of lending money to families and companies."

Banks will be able to fulfill reserve requirements with liquid assets that yield an interest similar to that obtained by attracting financial resources.

Cavallo asserted that the privileges of short-term foreign lending "will be brought to an end."

The economy minister said these new financial instruments will enable Argentina to surmount other crises like the Mexican one because the country will be less vulnerable to aftershocks that originate abroad.

He announced the establishment of the Bank Liquidity Bills, which will enable quick loans between banks under a Central Bank swap transactions operation guaranteed against these instruments.

He stressed that banks will be able to place up to 50 percent of their reserve requirements abroad or up to 100 percent in these Bank Liquidity Bills, which will be issued and traded on the secondary market.

Cavallo also announced that a bill will be submitted to Congress to levy just 4.95 percent on any type of foreign loan.

The economy minister explained that this is the rate levied to finance exports and imports and that it will be applicable to all cases regardless of the recipient or origin of said financing.

Confederation of Labor-Sponsored March Highlighted

PY0809022495 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
2342 GMT 6 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) — After a long time, the time-honored mobilization apparatus of the Peronist trade unions today again conspicuously participated in a "Labor March" called by the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] on the Dos Congressos Square.

The compact columns of workers from leading industrial and service trade unions were at odds with the low rate of participation on the part of members and supporters of political parties, which was limited to leftist groups.

Columns of workers from the Metalworkers Union; the Argentine Federation of Retail Business and Services Employees (FAECYS), who even came from the interior of our country; the UOCRA [Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic]; and the mechanics trade union, who arrived in the Dos Congressos Square with their typical green flags, had been arriving in the square since the early afternoon hours.

Workers from the trade union of bank employees, the UPCN [National Civil Service Personnel Union], the trade union of health workers, the trade union of restaurant workers, the trade union of municipal workers, the trade union of light and power workers, and the trade union of bus drivers, who were headed by their secretary general, Juan Manuel Palacios, also gathered near the main rostrum.

A large column of truck drivers, waving a huge banner of the dissident Argentine Workers Movement, and workers from the trade union of air traffic controllers, the trade union of pharmacy employees, and the Argentine Federation of Press Workers (Fatpren) entered the square at 1630 yesterday, a few minutes before the beginning of the rally.

The trade union organizations decorated the square and its surroundings with a large quantity of banners and posters, but the balloons put up by the workers from the trade union of restaurant workers, the trade union of chemical and petrochemical workers, and the trade union of carbonated water industry workers were readily noticeable.

Political participation was slight, and limited to leftist groups. Major opposition forces, such as the UCR [Radical Civic Union] and the Frepaso [Front for a Country in Solidarity], were not present, but [Grand Front deputies] Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez and Graciela Fernandez Meijide were present at the square.

A small column of Grand Front Youth and [Frepaso leader Jose Octavio] Bordon supporters, with PAIS [Open Politics for Social Integrity] banners, arrived at the square shortly before the end of the rally.

Demonstrators from leftist political groups and student organizations, including the Socialist Workers Movement (MST), the Work and People's Party (PTP), the Popular Socialist Party, the Authentic Socialist Party, and the Workers Party, totaled about 500. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

President Hopes Chapare Militarization 'Unnecessary'

PY0709143195 La Paz LA RAZON in Spanish
16 Aug 95 p A9

[FBIS Translated Text] Cochabamba — Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada urged the international community to take joint action against drug trafficking and asked for more financial and administrative aid for the voluntary eradication of coca plantations and the implementation of the alternative development program.

Sanchez de Lozada also said that "the coca grower is no longer just a coca grower but a small-scale businessman engaged in a dangerous trade that is harmful to society."

He added that "the problem of the coca growers is that they are becoming increasingly involved in the coca circuit. Some time ago a coca grower grew coca and sold it to the markets and other people were in charge of producing cocaine: Nowadays, in addition to the plantations they have maceration pits, and that is a serious problem."

President Sanchez de Lozada said: "The problem in Chapare is that everyone is producing coca and then turning it into cocaine and selling it. The only way of solving this problem is giving them other solutions and opportunities and by strictly punishing this crime. It would be a good thing to enjoy cooperation and not only pressure."

Regarding the coca producers' request for a dialogue with the president, Sanchez de Lozada said: "What do they want to talk to me for? The law is quite clear and we are violating it. We have the corresponding authorities and a willingness to hold a dialogue. I am available if necessary, but they must not play games with me because they have to abide by the law first."

The president added that those people who have been paid to eradicate their coca plantations cannot plant it again nor have seedbeds.

About the fears of a possible militarization of Chapare in order to see that the law is respected and to eradicate coca plantations and seedbeds, the president said: "I hope it will be unnecessary. All we want is that the law be respected."

He said that for the time being he has not ordered the militarization of Chapare.

Poll: Public Views Democracy, Military Coups

95SM0490A La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish
5 Aug 95 p 7

[Article: "According to UCB Poll, 79.5% of People Do Not Believe That We Live in a Real Democracy; 73% of the People Reject the Idea of Dismissing Parliament"]

[FBIS Translated Text] About 79.5 percent of the people believe that the present state of democracy in Bolivia "is not really democracy." A recent poll conducted by the Department of Research of Bolivian Catholic University (UCB) reported that: "Only 20 percent consider that Bolivian democracy is effectively democratic. The difference between these two views is 59 percent. In arithmetical terms, this means that four citizens do not agree with the present state of democracy in this country for every citizen who agrees with it."

The poll, carried out at the end of July 1995 in La Paz and the El Alto areas, reveals that 88.1 percent of those interviewed rejected a coup d'etat. Only 11.9 percent (95 persons in the sample) spoke in favor of a coup d'etat.

In answer to the question, "If the president should close Parliament tomorrow, would you agree or disagree?" 73.4 percent of the 800 persons interviewed expressed their disagreement with that possibility, while 26.6 percent were in favor of the idea.

At the same time only 12.1 percent of those polled were in favor of a return to de facto military government. Some 87.9 percent rejected such an extreme action.

When asked about their preferences between democracy and dictatorship, 88.9 percent considered that democracy is "always better" than dictatorship. Only 11.1 percent were favorable to a dictatorial system.

This shows that for every eight citizens who prefer democracy, one person is inclined toward a dictatorial government.

Regarding the possibility of militarizing the Chapare area, 35 percent of those polled answered in favor, while 64.4 percent were opposed.

Differences and Similarities

According to the UCB study, the majority of those who approved the idea of dismissing Parliament are between 21 and 40 years of age, or 50.7 percent of those interviewed.

Among those who consider that Bolivian democracy is not really democratic, a proportion amounting to 79.5 percent of the total number polled, or about 62.8 percent, were also between 21 and 40 years of age.

The poll defined differences by sex which showed interesting results, such as the fact that of the 26.6 percent who approved the idea of dismissing Parliament, 55.9 percent were men and 44.1 percent were women. Of the 11.9 percent of those who would approve a coup d'etat, 63.2 percent were men and 32.8 percent were women. Of the 12.1 percent of the sample who would approve a return to de facto military governments, 63.9 percent were men, compared to 36.1 percent women.

Dangerous Minima

The UCB poll pointed out that it should be considered that 7.3 percent of the total number of people interviewed agree with the idea of closing Parliament. At the same time, they would accept a return to de facto military governments.

About 6.8 percent of the total number of people interviewed would accept a coup d'etat and, at the same time, would approve a return to military governments.

Furthermore, some 18.5 percent of those polled believe that democracy is always better than dictatorship and, at the same time, that the present form of Bolivian democracy is really democratic. The study points out that this is no doubt the same group of citizens who are really convinced of the value of democracy.

Finally, it was stated that of the 800 people interviewed, about 7.0 percent would agree with militarizing the Chapare area. At the same time they would accept a return to de facto governments.

MBL Deputy Denounces Land Reform Abuses

95SM0492A La Paz PRESENCIA (REPORTAJES SECTION) in Spanish 13 Aug 95 p 2

[Article by Fabiola Rollana: "The Land: More Trafficked in Than Cultivated"; first two paragraphs are PRESENCIA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text]

A Consequence of Imbalance in Agrarian Reform

More than a half million peasants own only 3.7 percent of the 36 million hectares that Agrarian Reform awarded

to smallholders, and medium and large businesses, and these peasants cultivate 95 percent of their land to feed Bolivia.

This is not the case with the 40,000 "entrepreneurs" who were awarded the remaining 32 million hectares (89 percent), and who cultivate only 6.4 percent of their property to fill 20 percent of the country's food requirements. And the remainder of their lands? They are mortgaged, sold, or destined for the "black traffic," which has become a more lucrative activity than the drug traffic, according to Miguel Urioste, deputy and president of the Free Bolivia Movement [MBL].

The "black traffic" in land is an even greater source of profit in 1995 than the drug traffic, and is more accessible because it is not sanctioned, according to MBL deputy and president Miguel Urioste.

In his view, the traffic in land began with the Agrarian Reform of 1953, and since then "no government" has been innocent of abnormalities in carrying out the law. "However, particularly outrageous abuses were committed during the Banzer and Garcia Mecias dictatorships," Urioste said.

Irregularities in the awarding of land to various institutions and to the peasants, and the absence of legal standards suitable to the times, allowed the current traffic in land to become a vicious circle that has assumed a dizzying and unending growth.

The immediate consequences, according to Urioste, are the devastation of Bolivian land, and an imbalance between ownership and use of the land that tips the balance toward the Oriente sector—the focus of Brazilian eyes that represent lucrative business interests.

Alarming Imbalances

Bolivia has 1,098,582 square kilometers of territory, equivalent to 109 million hectares, of which 73 million are forests, uncultivated land, rivers, lakes, and land that is not suitable for farming or grazing. The remainder, 36 million hectares, was awarded by the National Agrarian Reform Council [CNRA] to peasants, and to large- and medium-size enterprises, but very unequally.

While more than a half million peasants have only 3.7 percent of the total of lands awarded, 89 percent is owned by 40,000 large- and medium-size enterprises. The average number of hectares per productive unit, owned by peasants, is seven. Distributed regionally, it is 2.5 hectares in the Altiplano, 3.6 hectares in Valle, and 30 hectares per family in Oriente. Meanwhile, large- and medium-size enterprises have a hundred times more hectares on average, or 700 hectares per productive unit.

Another imbalance is in the use of the land. The peasants cultivate 95 percent of the land awarded to them, while enterprises cultivate only 6.4 percent of their property. This is reflected in the fact that peasant production supplies 70 percent of the country's food requirements, while large- and medium-size enterprises supply only 20 percent. The remaining 10 percent is covered by imports.

According to data from the Center of Studies for Labor and Agricultural Development [CEDLA], prolonged droughts and rainy periods caused a decrease of 25 percent in agricultural production in the last seven years. This decrease indicates that in 1985 peasant production supplied 70 percent of the national market and now supplies only 50 percent. The supply from enterprises remains constant, although their share of exports declined drastically.

Unused Potential

Of the 36 million hectares awarded to smallholding peasants and business enterprises, approximately 28 million hectares with farming potential are not in production.

Much more land is currently owned by enterprises that is not under cultivation. According to Urioste's figures, this "neo-latifundism," broken down by department, is as follows:

Chuquisaca: Agrarian Reform distributed 2 million hectares to 41,000 beneficiaries. However, while 96 percent of the beneficiaries have only 22 percent of the land, private owners equal to 3 percent have 77 percent.

Northern La Paz: Agrarian Reform awarded 940,000 hectares to 700 proprietors. Of these, 15 percent own areas of as much as 88,000 hectares per business unit.

Potosi: Agrarian Reform awarded 2 million hectares to 61,000 beneficiaries.

Of that area, 1.5 million hectares are held collectively and 500,000 are owned individually. According to the 1984 Farm Census, there are 80,000 farm units in Potosi, of which more than half are of less than two hectares, almost all of which is under cultivation.

Tarija: Agrarian Reform distributed 964,000 hectares to 11,000 beneficiaries, of whom 95 percent are smallholders who have only 10 percent of the land, while large properties that constitute five percent of the units account for 90 percent of the department's land.

Cochabamba: Agrarian Reform awarded 1.7 million hectares to 56,000 beneficiaries, of whom 96 percent are smallholders who have 62 percent of the land, while medium and large properties that constitute 3 percent of

the units account for 38 percent of the land. This does not include the tropical part of the department.

Santa Cruz: According to Farm Census data, nine million hectares were distributed, 28 percent of which are held by smallholders, who account for 96 percent of beneficiaries. Large- and medium-size enterprises, which account for four percent of the beneficiaries, have 72 percent of the land.

Beni: Agricultural Reform distributed 10.4 million hectares, of which 0.4 percent belongs to 57 percent of the beneficiaries. Large- and medium-size proprietors, 43 percent of the beneficiaries, have 99.6 percent of the land.

Pando: Peasant and Indian smallholders have only 0.9 percent of the 700,000 hectares that were distributed.

Brazil, Brazil...

Because of its natural wealth, the Oriente sector of the country is the most vulnerable to the "black traffic" in land. The departments of Santa Cruz, Beni, and Pando are subject to continual abuses due to the lack of laws and controls to preserve peasant property rights and the sovereignty of the state.

"In the lowlands of the eastern portion of Santa Cruz, a project is being promoted, financed by the World Bank for \$54 million, for roads, electrification, irrigation canals, and improved production conditions. These lands have a very great productive potential that will grow even more with the expansion in soybean cultivation, which has reached 350,000 hectares in recent years. As land in Brazil is much more expensive and less profitable, because it has been farmed for a long time, the sale of virgin, fertile and cheap Bolivian land is extremely useful for buyers from that country," Urioste said.

In the Altiplano region, there is no traffic in lands, and the market is restricted to exchanges between peasants or communities, that are not necessarily monetary.

CONDEPA Forms National Unity Movement

95SM0490B La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish
11 Aug 95 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Santa Cruz, PRESENCIA—The organizations, Conscience of the Fatherland [CONDEPA], Bolivian Socialist Phalanx [FSB], and Socialist Vanguard [VS] joined to form the National Unity Movement [MUN] on 10 August, looking toward the national elections of 1997, under the candidacy of Carlos Palenque, the leader of CONDEPA.

The first objective of the National Unity Movement is to begin a "crusade for national salvation" in the

face of actions of "injustice and erratic policy (by the president), which are causing irreparable harm, a virtually paralyzed economy, and a multiplication of social problems which the government is dealing with by covering them up."

The agreement was signed by Carlos Palenque, national leader of CONDEPA; Jose Mario Serrate Paz, national leader of the FSB; and Jerjes Justiniano, national leader of VS. They stated that on 10 August the country lived through "an historic day."

Palenque stated: "We come down from the high mountains to join in a nationalist, Bolivian embrace and to sign a true and authentic agreement in blood to deal with the most critical situation which we have faced in the last few years."

He added that, "In view of the weakening of the democratic system due to the conduct of evil politicians in the presidency and the fact that the financial system is virtually staggering, we Bolivians who love the Fatherland and who have had the advantages of birth are not going to stand here and do nothing."

He indicated that the initiative taken by Jerjes Justiniano to establish this movement came at a most important moment and marks the beginning of a transformation in political conduct. He said: "Those of us who have fought for the people and for our country and who want a free and sovereign fatherland cannot be separated from each other."

Carlos Palenque said that although there once were some intentions to the contrary, "Above those small interests we have given priority to the destiny of the nation in particular and the welfare of our people. For Bolivia we have planted our clearly defined standard here. At a time of immorality we speak for honor. In the face of chaos we propose order. Against injustice we proclaim social justice."

He indicated: "The petty views of the past are behind us. We are establishing the National Unity Movement which will be our hope, even though there is a long road to travel. We will bring back the thoughts of Oscar Unzuaga de la Vega and of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz."

Justiniano indicated that the program of the National Unity Movement is an alternative to neoliberalism, since "This government is not going to pay its social debts. It cannot do so. This is not in its program. The mining oligarchy continues to look outside the country. This is an historic challenge, and Carlos Palenque has assumed responsibility for taking this shorter road to the harvest of the fatherland."

Alliances, 'Skirmishes' Within CONDEPA Viewed
95SM0490C La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish
12 Aug 95 p 2

[Editorial by Ramiro Ramirez S.: "CONDEPA, a Mixture"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his effort to establish a broad movement of national unity against the present model of government Carlos Palenque, the so called leader of "Conscience of the Fatherland" [CONDEPA], has achieved unexpected results for his own followers and those outside the movement. People ranging from members of the orthodox Left to supporters of the Falange [FSB—Bolivian Socialist Phalanx] have begun to see in "Brother Carlos" a real option to vie for power against the traditional and old fashioned figures who have controlled the government as often as "chance" allowed them.

During the last few weeks we have seen significant although small numbers of people joining what its organizers have called the "National Unity Movement" to stand up against the neoliberal model of government led by President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada.

Among the discontented individuals or groups who have declared their support for the movement developed from within by "Brother Carlos" we have seen people with well known political records in different areas. From the time it was established CONDEPA has been as appetizing as a "down home" dish or as seductive as a queen of Spain. The impulses of intellectuals, adventurers, betting men, and also dreamers have been irresistible. Carried along by the waves of the politics of today, they wound up under the banners of the popular mixture, alongside "Sister Monica" and "Brother Carlos."

CONDEPA was established on 21 September 1988. With its message appearing every day on television it carried along within it—to cite one example—Julio Mantilla, the intellectual. Against the background of his well known activity in the communist movement he supported the CONDEPA concept. Today he is in the Prefecture of La Paz, working on behalf of the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement]. No doubt Mantilla's is not the only example of a former member of the Communist Party making this change.

However, the attractive, CONDEPA course also brought personalities from other sides. They were at one time members of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], socialists, and of radicals. They disposed of their old, orthodox prejudices to support the populist view of the world. They took shelter under the romantic symbol of the ideal couple.

Along the way other figures joined in. German Monroy Chazarreta ("the ever popular Chaza") exchanged his banner for a hat from the Free Bolivia Movement (MBL) and put on a colorful, brown colored sash. Among other persons joining recently was Jerjes Justiniño, the solitary socialist leader from Santa Cruz who, with a strong speech against the oligarchy and neoliberalism, decided to join forces and raise the banner of the National Unity Movement. At the station in Oruro Felix Cardenas, the peasant leader and presidential candidate for the Council of the Pachakuti National Axis, also decided to stop traveling and climb aboard the CONDEPA train.

The radical vision of Cardenas against the model and power of the oligarchy led him to travel around the country on foot to carry on his electoral campaign in 1993. As poor recompense for his efforts, "a man came to Parliament to collect in substantial measure the rights for the use of his seal." (Taken from a statement made by Cardenas himself.) Unhappy with the choice he had made, Cardenas decided to respond to the call by Carlos Palenque and find out what was going on along that road.

However, the mixture of choices which CONDEPA brings together has left no color untried. Leaders of the Bolivian Socialist Phalanx (FSB) of Oscar Unzaga de la Vega have joined with CONDEPA supporters to develop a solid, political instrument for use against the MNR government.

New memberships, especially its first ones, have unleashed within CONDEPA a silent but sharp factional struggle which, at different levels, has been characterized by "isolating," for example, the "communist" groups which at one time tried to surround Flavio Clavijo, the mayor of El Alto. Among other things Clavijo was once a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Along the way a few small skirmishes have taken place within CONDEPA. Nevertheless, these have not hurt the image which the leaders of this heterogeneous political force project. This image depicts "Brother Carlos" as a reliable and trustworthy leader for the discontented, in the midst of a storm which finds no steady voices in the opposition.

Footnote

Ramiro Ramirez S. is a journalist and member of the editorial staff of PRESENCIA.

Brazil**Foreign Minister Meets With 'Arafat in Gaza**

PY0209034095 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Aug 95 p A15

[Article by Moises Rabinovici]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gaza — Palestinian president and Nobel Prize laureate, Yasir 'Arafat, has lost his fighter's halo. He was pale and wearing a long-sleeved vest under the desert sun. When he received the Brazilian delegation on 30 August for lunch, he was stripped of his mystic air and of the revolver he had always carried. The delegation had come to Gaza to offer 'Arafat help in reconstructing Palestine and thus helping him honor his war name — Abu Amar, which means Constructing Father.

Abu Amar's bodyguard, who is a PLO veteran fighter, summarized: "It was easier to fight." It was easier when 'Arafat "was married to the revolution" and not to a woman; when he did not have a fixed address as his current one, which he refers to as "prison" in Gaza; when he was a revolutionary and not a "moderate." While he was posing with Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia for the Palestinian TV and some photographs, O ESTADO asked:

Mr. President, what do you expect from Brazil?

It seemed that 'Arafat, 66, — who is also affectionately called The Old Man — was not even going answer, but he then said: "We cannot forget the strong support we have received from Brasilia." He said very low: "They have helped in the past, in the present, and will surely help us in the future." Then, he added: "We want the support of all Brazilians and not only of Palestinians who live in Brazil."

All we have to do is to look around us to realize that the Constructing Father is needing help. This help is so vital for peace that even Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres is conducting an international campaign to ensure it. Gaza is 50-km long, and overpopulated with nearly 1 million inhabitants, 60 percent of them unemployed and 60 percent refugees. Gaza is also the granary of radical Islam and depends on Israel for water, energy, and jobs.

Ambassador Pedro Paulo Pinto Assumpcao, who is taking his position as Brazilian ambassador in Tel Aviv, will head the "interdisciplinary and exploratory mission" offered by Minister Lampreia to the Constructing Father. Assumpcao said: "Experts of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, of the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise (Embrapa), of the National Health Fund, and of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency will come."

'Arafat was invited by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso to visit Brazil, and he said he will do it when he comes to Latin America in October. Upon leaving Gaza, Minister Lampreia promised: "We will cooperate with Palestine every way we can."

Rio de Janeiro Seminar on JFK Reported

PY0109151695 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2010 GMT 28 Aug 95

[Article by Claudio Renato]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Aug (AE) — The shot that destroyed the skull of then U.S. President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on the morning of 22 November 1963, at Dealey Square in Dallas, strongly hit Latin America, and has had repercussions throughout the world. This matter will be discussed beginning 29 August at the Rio de Janeiro Court.

At the "JFK — The Truth Revealed" international seminar, U.S. investigators and legal experts and Cuban secret service agents will try to explain how the death of Kennedy was masterminded. The assassination reportedly divided power in the continent between the interests of terrorist CIA sectors (among them, Cuban counterrevolutionaries) and the mafia, which was responsible for arms smuggling and international drug trafficking.

For the first time, U.S. and Cuban agents, among them Division General Fabian Escalant Font, of the Cuban Interior Ministry, will be able to analyze a 14-page document issued by the U.S. Congress, the classification of which was lifted on 7 May 1994. The document proves the links between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby (the man who killed him hours before his trial) and the ties that both of them had with Florida smugglers and drug traffickers, who were also involved in the assassination of Kennedy. The document notes that Ruby was one of the mafia bosses who was directly involved with heavy weapons smuggling.

In his capacity as chief of Fidel Castro's personal guard, Gen. Escalant Font managed to foil 648 attacks against the Cuban leader, most of which were, according to the Cuban secret service, masterminded by the CIA. Gen. Font brings, among other surprises, the identity of the men who were at Dealey Square in Dallas and who shot at Kennedy from five different places.

There is something of which Font is sure: the shot that killed Kennedy was fired from a point in front of him, and could not have been fired by Oswald. At the square, according to agents infiltrated among the conspirators, were exiled Cuban gunmen Pedro Dias Lanz, Orlando Bosch, and Guillermo and Ignacio Novo Sampol, in addition to Oswald himself. A former U.S.

marine, Oswald was ready to assume the guilt for the attack, while CIA agents would press charges against the Fidel Castro regime.

Says Brazilian historian Claudia Furiati, who wrote the book entitled "ZR-The Rifle That Killed Kennedy," based on unpublished Cuban secret service documents: "The assassination of John F. Kennedy is not a closed matter, and its consequences are still being felt in Brazil and Latin America." ZR-Rifle is the code for CIA parallel operations staged to eliminate foreign figures. The main target of such operations, which were not under Kennedy's control, was Fidel Castro.

According to the Cuban secret service, Kennedy's willingness to fight the mafia, restore dialogue with Cuba, and implement a more responsible policy toward Latin America, without permanently resorting to the military, was the reason that led the conspirators to order his death.

According to the Cuban documents, among the conspirators were CIA agent David Phillips, the ZR-Rifle coordinator (who reportedly also participated in the ousting of Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973, and, three years later, in the assassination of Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, a former ambassador of Salvador Allende in the United States) and Santos Trafficante, a mafia coordinator, who reportedly hired Cuban gunmen. According to the Cubans, however, the mastermind behind the murder was CIA Director Richard Helms.

Gen. Escalant Font said that the other conspirators who masterminded the death of Kennedy were mafia members John Rosseli, Carlos Marcelo and Sam Giancana; Cuban counterrevolutionaries Joaquin Sanjenis, Pedro Dias Lan, Felix Rodrigues, Nino Diaz, Manuel Artimes, Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada Carriles, and Tony Cuesta, among others; and CIA agents Howard Hunt, Tony Varona, Gerry Hemming, Frank Sturgis and Clay Shaw.

In the secret Cuban documents, Lee Oswald appears as a special chapter. Before the assassination of Kennedy, Oswald — under CIA orientation — learned Russian, lived in the USSR and, from Mexico, tried to travel to Cuba. His mission failed, the Cuban agents said, and he could not leave for the island. At that time, the CIA contacted an official of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico to establish a link between Oswald and the Cuban Government, despite the fact that Oswald's contacts were precisely among the anti-Castroist paramilitary militias in Florida.

Says Claudia Furiati: "Oswald was part of another plan, and the CIA had already chosen him as the man who would appear to be the only one guilty for the death of Kennedy, even though he was not aware of it."

According to Rio de Janeiro Court President Jose Gama Malcher, the importance of the seminar on JFK lies in the objections against parallel power — like that of the CIA — which several times attacks legally established power. "They are powers within power, and they are sometimes outside the realm of government control," Malcher said.

Cuban and U.S. investigators agree on one point: The world, especially Latin America, was never the same after the death of Kennedy.

In the years that followed his death, dictatorships intensified in Latin American countries, among them Brazil and Chile, with the support of radical CIA sectors, and drug trafficking and arms smuggling began to operate in a new geopolitical context, based on powerful cartels. This was a reward that the mafia was eagerly awaiting, after the Criminal Union declined to establish its old headquarters in Cuba, which had been strengthened in the time of Fulgencio Batista, Fidel Castro's predecessor. The reward for Cuban exiles was the strengthening of the blockade against the Castro regime, while the United States, which was engaged in a strong arms buildup policy, extended the war in Vietnam until 1973.

Shortly afterward, the same CIA agents became involved in a noisy espionage case, which led to the downfall of Richard Nixon and which was known by the name of Watergate.

Article Views Cardoso's 'Ways,' Handling of Problems

PY3008194995 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Aug 95 p A6

[From "The Estadao Column" by Cristiana Lobo]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who is often criticized for not being incisive when he wants to refuse a request or reject a proposal, explains: "This is my way."

Cardoso's "ways" are already known by his ministers, his direct aides, and by the politicians who visit or work at Planalto Palace. Cardoso's "ways" frequently create confusion, as in the case of the negotiations he held with individuals from Bahia about the Economico Bank. In other situations, however, it yields positive results.

Recently, asserting that he was sure he would be able to overcome political difficulties to see the reforms approved during the second half of the year, Cardoso told a Brazilian Social Democracy Party senator: "I bide my time; I do things my way." This is how things went along during the first half of the year, and Cardoso plans to repeat his tactics.

Cardoso has developed a way of expressing himself that consists of explaining his ideas while simultaneously expressing agreement with his interlocutor. He never speaks in an incisive manner.

A governor who frequently visits Cardoso's office has said: He agrees with everybody, but only does what he wants.

In the opinion of his ministers, whenever he faces a situation that calls for a decision on the part of the government, Cardoso almost always resorts to the formula "What do you think?" or recommends "You are the one who knows." This is why President Cardoso's interlocutors leave Planalto Palace wondering what course things will follow.

Characteristics of Cardoso's Personality Analyzed

*PY0109190795 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 20 Aug 95 p 2*

[From "Political Panorama" column by Tereza Cruvinel]

[FBIS Translated Text] Some people believe that the clash between President Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Senator Carlos Antonio Magalhaes [ACM] was written in the stars, but the two have political methods as similar as water and chocolate. Some other people believe the clash was nothing but the result of an awkward move. All sorts of explanations will come up. However, those who know the president's decision-making process, which can also be called the president's style, explain the episode as the result of a unique way of thinking comprised of a mixture of dialectics, ambiguity, and, at the same, determination.

A certain aide characterizes the way of thinking of the boss as follows: By nature and education, Cardoso would rather convince an interlocutor than win him over (the opposite of ACM). Cardoso does not like confrontation or having to say no. This is why he sometimes gives the impression of taking one step forward and another one backward. If we analyze him carefully, however, we will realize that he always gets to the point he wants to reach, this aide said. He is conciliatory, but also ambiguous; he gives the impression that he is agreeing with the interlocutor, bypasses the areas of disagreement, and ends up by making his opinion prevail without giving the impression that he has imposed it. This is how he dealt with [former President] Itamar Franco's mercurial temper. This is how he has been arbitrating disagreements among ministers and heading relations with the political parties. Here is a recent example: From the moment charges began being pressed against former Economic Coordination Secretary Milton Dallari, Cardoso thought Dallari should leave his position, but when Dallari insisted on his innocence, he accepted Dal-

lari's decision to remain in the position. It looked as if Cardoso was giving up his opinion. Therefore, Dallari remained until his position became untenable and he was forced to resign. Another example: Senator Ronaldo Cunha Lima [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party - Paraiba] insisted, two weeks ago, on the need to modify the amendment on the oil monopoly. This would have made it necessary for the amendment to be returned to the Chamber of Deputies. Cardoso asserted to Cunha Lima, who is the rapporteur for the amendment, that he would not privatize Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and that he would regulate the amendment through a complementary law. Cunha Lima asked the president to put this commitment in writing, and the president sent a letter on these terms to Congress. It seemed to be a sign of presidential weakness, but Cunha Lima was satisfied and did his part. According to jurists, however, at the time of regulating the amendment, it will not be possible to do it through a complementary law.

In the case of Cardoso's accord with ACM about the Economico Bank, the system did not function well. Cardoso indeed could not refuse to grant such an important ally the possibility of discussing a way out of the problem. He did not fully commit himself to the proposed formula, but made clear — seven times, according to people who listened to the recorded talks — that the Central Bank would not invest a penny in the operation to rescue the Economico Bank. Cardoso did not mention the possibility of demanding 1.8 billion reais in guarantees, either. He said the technical details would be discussed later. He may have thought that throughout the process, the Bahia people themselves would realize that they had taken the wrong path. These negotiations, however, entailed heavy gambling. Convinced that they had forced the president to give in, the Bahia people made a scene about the issue, inflaming the pride of the PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] and shocking Brazilian society. A few hours later, the Central Bank included in an official communique the technical details the president had not discussed in the talks. As a result, Cardoso and ACM clashed.

Government Speeds Up Power Plant Construction Plan

*PY0409124295 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 30 Aug 95 p A3*

[Report by Silvio Ribas in Belo Horizonte and Fatima Belchior in Rio de Janeiro]

[FBIS Translated Text] The federal administration has decided to react in the face of reports forecasting that Brazil will face a power crisis in the next few years. To

this effect, the Mines and Energy Ministry this week began a new drive to accelerate the construction of power plants. The starting point was the announcement of the creation of a private consortium that will be in charge of building the Ita hydroelectric plant in southern Brazil.

Bids for the construction of the following power plants will be opened in September: Rosal (Rio de Janeiro), Carrapatos (GO) [Goiás], Bocaina (MG) [Minas Gerais], Cubatao (SC) [Santa Catarina], Sao Jose (SC), and Irajá (Sao Paulo). For instance, construction of the Rosal plant was initially scheduled to start in 2000. The administration's concern does not reflect, however, the situation outlined in the "1995-2004 10-year Expansion Plan" designed by Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Company], which falls short in several aspects, especially in terms of envisaging the construction of new hydroelectric plants.

According to a source linked to the national energy sector, the ministry could be making a mistake in dispensing with the formulation of basic projects as a way of accelerating the construction process. This decision could encourage bidders to request longer terms to submit their proposals or to pad their prices as a precautionary measure.

A warning to this effect was given in June by the Brazilian Association of Major Industrial Power Consumers (Abrace), which was unhappy with a proposal for concessions drafted by Deputy Jose Carlos Aleluia (Liberal Front Party-Bahia).

Regarding the construction of new plants, the 10-year plan formulated by the Coordinating Group for Planning Power Grids, has not taken into account the average delay of one and one-half years affecting most of these projects. Many of the projects cited have not even started yet, such as that of Igarapava (MG), Porto Primavera (Parana), D. Francisca (Rio Grande do Sul) and Serra da Mesa (GO).

The document is also imprecise as far as the power market is concerned. Eletrobras estimates that the domestic power demand will increase by 4.2 percent in 1995, with desirable growth annual rates standing at 3.6 percent in the next few years. The document ultimately admits that power needs will rise beyond expected levels.

Yet, the main stumbling block for implementing this plan could be one of a financial nature. The plan envisages the need to make an average annual investment of \$6 billion in the next five years. Investments in 1995 will be limited to \$5 billion.

Power consumption has increased by 10 percent nationwide from January to August this year compared

to the same period of 1994. Upon disclosing these figures, Eletrobras President Antonio Imbassahy yesterday said: "It is a surprising figure."

Preliminary Eletrobras calculations about the Brazilian power market estimate that household consumption will increase by 17 percent.

Imbassahy said that this high percentage could be attributed to the temperature — there has virtually been no winter in the southeastern part of Brazil — and to the addition of household appliances to residences.

There are indications of declining industrial consumption and rising commercial consumption, but Eletrobras does not have the final figures because the month is still not over.

Imbassahy reported that the Sao Paulo Power Company, Inc. (CESP) started to pay to Eletrobras for the energy purchased in August. Payment of the CESP debt to Eletrobras, which amounts to \$2.1 billion, "has been virtually arranged," Imbassahy said.

Commentator Analyzes Possible Government 'Crisis'

PY0109185295 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL
in Portuguese 29 Aug 95 p 2

[From the "Things of Politics" column by Dora Kramer: "When Good Friends Are Not Needed"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If there is anything President Fernando Henrique Cardoso did not need, it was a close friend publicly speaking evil of the PFL [Liberal Front Party]. We will not analyze philosopher Jose Artur Gianotti's opinions and criticism of PFL conservatism. We will, rather, address the effect that his remarks had on a party that was hesitantly supporting the government, and that will now certainly have problems with Planalto Palace.

To say the least, PFL President Jorge Bornhausen and party leaders on 28 August studied the possibility of taking legal action in connection with the remarks by Gianotti. All this would be fine if Gianotti were merely an academician analyzing life and its circumstances. The problem is that, in addition to the friendship he has with Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Gianotti has assumed a task in a government consultative council. In his capacity as council member, he will frequently speak with the president.

The following is the matter PFL members were wondering about yesterday: Does Cardoso support, agree with, disagree with, disavow, authorize, share, or reject the remarks by his friend about the government's closest ally, or what does he think about them?

Coming right after the Economico Bank crisis, and also after the proposals for creation of refundable taxes, the lifting of bank secrecy, and many unmet demands, this crisis is increasingly being regarded as a cold shower, if not as the straw that could break the camel's back, or even an ideal excuse for a separation that low-level PFL leaders have long advocated.

Top-ranking party leaders, who used to resist, arrange, and quell, yesterday were ready for war. This time, the furious reaction will not be attributed to Antonio Carlos Magalhaes' haughtiness. This time, it is the party's most moderate leaders who have risen against Planalto Palace.

"Things are indeed bad, and there is widespread deterioration," said a leader known for his usual tendency to quell revolts. For this very reason, his mood reflected the magnitude of the disaster, a disaster that — incidentally, and independently of the remarks by Gianotti — was emerging as something unavoidable.

Former Governor Roberto Magalhaes, the chairman of the Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, last week sent a message to party leader Inocencio Oliveira, to party president Bornhausen, and to Luiz Eduardo Magalhaes, the president of the Chamber of Deputies. In his message, Magalhaes preached not only party independence from the government, but also the withdrawal of party support for the reelection proposal.

On a day when no solution had yet been found for the Economico Bank situation, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, minutes after delivering a conciliatory speech in the Senate, expressed his total and absolute discomfort with the partnership he signed for electing Fernando Henrique Cardoso and for governing with the PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party].

Even before the Gianotti affair, Planalto Palace was suffering all sorts of criticism from government leaders, because of the government's lack of political tactics. "Communications are very bad," said a Senate leader. He was specifically referring to the missing people affair.

The missing people bill was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies without any Justice Ministry orientation on the attitude to be adopted by government leaders in Congress. If the matter was already causing controversy when it was being considered by the executive branch, imagine the noise that Congress will make about it.

Not a single government leader knew what to do yesterday. One of them explained: "No one says anything, fearing to make a foolish remark, because we do not know the position we should adopt to follow the line sought by Planalto Palace."

That is, as far as political coordination is concerned, the government cannot be viewed as being at the same point it found itself upon its inauguration. Its position is worse. It should be noted that things began the wrong way, with the creation of a foolish Political Council. Even the rocks of the desert knew that the Council would not work.

At the time of the government's inauguration, there was at least the natural enchantment with the millions of votes for Cardoso, and the expectations of uncertainty. Today, the good will has faded. The president has been on the stage for seven months, alone. He gave no room to the opposition, and the situation did not improve with the return of major allies, either.

For example, Jose Sarney and Antonio Carlos Magalhaes began to lack oxygen. Neither of them, however, has sought to react. In the case of Sarney, there is obvious annoyance over the fact that Fernando Henrique Cardoso does not usually address a single word to him, not even a gesture of kindness, at a time when many rumors are saying that Sarney is creating difficulties in order to sell solutions.

Cardoso has kept silent, and the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party supposes that he agrees to this.

Under such circumstances, the initial point of the alliance — the certainty that the PSDB could not govern the country by itself — has once again been raised. It might be nothing but an impression, but the atmosphere indicates that if the alliance is to be maintained, rapid action will be necessary.

Otherwise, it will be necessary to assume the reverse and start looking for new partners, who — by the way — will not be easy to arrange.

Articles View Landless Farmers Movement Plans PY0109185495

[FBIS Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese on 20 August carries, on page 12, five articles analyzing the probable worsening of the landless farmers' struggle for land this year.

The first, a 310-word article written by Ana Paula Macedo and Joel Santos Guimaraes, states that the occupation of a 6,600-hectare farm in Mato Grosso, MT, by 1,100 families has not been the first such an occupation and will not be the last because the Landless Farmers Movement, MST, has decided during its latest national meeting to exert pressure on the government to speed up the implementation of the agrarian reform program. The article then views the clash between military policemen and squatters in Corumbiara, Rondonia, RO,

and the tense situation reigning at Santa Maria da Boa Vista farm, in Pernambuco, and at Alianca farm in Pedra Preta, MT. It notes that MST National Coordinator Gilberto Pontes de Oliveira commented that "if the government does not comply with the settlement goals, the number of conflicts will double" and become uncontrollable, and that from January to June, the MST detected 40 new land occupation cases. The article goes on to state that more than 21,000 families are already living in encampments, and that most of the Brazilian landless farmers, a group that, according to the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute, totals 4.8 million, have not even started to mobilize. The article adds that the largest number of occupations has occurred in the northeast region, on 34 farms, and in the states of Parana, Para, and Mato Grosso do Sul. The article continues by reporting that Pernambuco has a tradition of conflicts over land ownership, and that the situation in Sao Paulo is becoming delicate. The article concludes by quoting another MST leader, Egidio Bruneto, as saying that since the movement's foundation in 1984, its efforts have resulted in the settling of 145,000 landless farmers and the creation of 750,000 rural jobs, and quoting MST data for the state of Mato Grosso showing that if all the local nonproductive areas in the state are occupied, they would be sufficient to settle 100,000 families.

The second item, a 290-word article by Monica Gugliano, quotes Brasilio Araujo Neto, Incra — National Land Reform and Settlement Institute — president, as saying that Fernando Henrique Cardoso's administration will comply with the objective of settling 40,000 landless farmers' families before the end of the year, although in eight months only 12,000 families — slightly more than one-fourth of the established objective — have been settled. The article adds that MST Coordinator Gilberto Pontes de Oliveira is skeptical about Araujo Neto's words. The article also reports that, according to Araujo Neto, the main difficulties in settling the families involve obtaining the nonproductive land and overcoming the bureaucratic and legal obstacles; that the five states with more critical conflicts are Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Para, Parana, and Rondonia; and that before the end of Cardoso's term in office, 280,000 families will have received their land and financial assistance to till it.

The third, a 180-word article also by Monica Gugliano entitled "Guerrilla Tactics Go Against MST Orders," views the tactics used by the 500 squatters who invaded Santa Elina farm in Corumbiara, RO, and cites MST Director Egidio Bruneto's rejection of the tactics used at Santa Elina and the militant way the squatters set up their encampment, as well as the encampment leaders' decision to keep the squatters' identity cards. The

article mentions that Claudenir Ramos and his father, Adelino Ramos, were the encampment leaders, and reports the methods they used to control the squatters, noting that the two leaders belonged to the MST but were dismissed due to their authoritarian manner and to suspicions of their having committed financial fraud in the encampments. The article adds that the MST deems occupations led by these two leaders as highly risky and that at Santa Elina, instead of ordering the squatters to retreat as the MST advises, they ordered them to resist, which led to the clash between squatters and the Military Police.

The fourth item, a 130-word article by Joel Santos Guimaraes, reports that in the last eight months, the Pastoral Commission for Land Affairs, CPT, has registered the murders of 33 rural workers in several conflicts involving landless farmers, noting that the number killed totals at least 942 over the last 10 years. The article adds that, according to CPT coordinator Hugo Vitor Garbin, there have been 5,767 conflicts in the countryside, involving 5,539,238 people, and that the number of occupations sponsored by the MST has been increasing in the last two years.

The fifth, a 135-word article by Joel Santos Guimaraes, states that government experts are concerned about the MST plans to intensify the land occupation process and about the farm owners' decision to prevent these occupations "at any cost." The article then quotes Valdir Mesnerovicz, MST regional coordination board member in MT, as saying that "in addition to occupying the land, the squatters are instructed to set up encampments, settle their families in the area, and immediately begin to prepare the land for tilling." The article continues by stating that Mesnerovicz also led the occupation of the Alianca farm, in Pedra Preta, and that the 1,100 families currently camping there are ready to repel any attempt to expel them from the farm. The article concludes by quoting an Incra source who attributes the slowness of the settling process to lack of financial resources and to the courts' delay in ruling over the lawsuits requiring compensation for the owners of land that has been expropriated for agrarian reform.

Editorial Views Workers Party Elections

PY0109030495 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Aug 95 p A3

[Editorial from the "Notes and Information" page: "The Difficult Relation of Forces Within the PT"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Workers Party (PT) has elected a new president. The most important fact, curiously, is the name of the outgoing president. The personal history of Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva is nearly the

same as that of the party. It is difficult to distinguish between Lula's political image and that of the PT. They are blended. Precisely for this reason his replacement has a greater significance. The party, which is undergoing a natural process of erosion, is seeking a new identity. Not that it is ruling out the "Lula phase" symbol. The PT simply does not want him to be the only image of the party. The chaos, to say the least, that marked these elections, was owed to the attempt of getting rid of its past. Since the PT does not know whether to maintain its style of the seventies, it did not "spare Lula" but it did not maintain him in command either. The inheritance was disputed amid this identity crisis.

This crisis led to a heavy (and unfair) accusation which caused distress. When the most legitimate representative of the radical PT faction stood at the rostrum during the voting session and mentioned the "cement episode" [the Odebrecht Construction Company which contributed to the last PT election campaign], which is part of the PT history, natural and understandable tears could be seen in the faces of the historic PT leaders (who lived through other times). That who spoke in the name of the "left" recalled that the Norberto Odebrecht Construction Company was responsible for the donation — which was legal, as registered in the party accounting — that paid for more than 40 percent of Jose Dirceu's campaign for Sao Paulo governor in 1994. The same Jose Dirceu has now become the candidate for the PT moderates. The mentioning of this fact sounded like an accusation, the meeting became chaotic, and the mentioned historic PT leaders began to cry. In the end, the incident did not modify the expected result of the election, marking the return of the moderates to the control of the PT although it darkened the political result of the victory.

It was no secret before the election that the moderates allied to the "right" (?) [question mark as published] of the PT expected to win with 70 percent of the votes. They expected to engage in a "heavy fight" against the "left" and completely isolate it from the decisionmaking circle. Those who felt threatened defended themselves even by resorting to fraudulent mechanisms to elect their delegates. They did not need to go so far. The vote tally showed that the "leftist" PT obtained 46 percent of the votes. It did not win, but it cannot be crushed. Following the accusation and the tears, Dirceu told Deputy Arlindo Chinaglia, leader of one of the radical PT factions: "I will not speak with you anymore." Given the high percentage of votes Chinaglia obtained, he will have to be one of the PT vice presidents and Jose Dirceu will have to hold many talks with him. That is the tragedy of the PT: It needs to hold many internal talks and it no longer knows to whom to say no. It either does not know or it can no longer simply say no.

Delayed Allocation of Funds for SLV Noted

PY0409234895 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 30 Aug 95 p 20

[Article by Daniel Hessel Teich]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo — Mentioned by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso as an example of the country's technological potential, the first Brazilian rocket capable of launching satellites runs the risk of remaining on the ground for lack of money. The engineers who are responsible for the construction of the Satellite Launching Vehicle (SLV) view with disbelief the possibility of the most ambitious Brazilian aerospace project being launched on the scheduled date, 20 July 1996. According to them, so far, the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA) has not received a penny of the \$19 million earmarked in the 1995 budget to finance the final stage of the project.

Colonel Tiago da Silva Ribeiro, director of the Aeronautics and Space Institute, which is the CTA area responsible for the construction of the rocket, explained that the resources would be used to construct the so-called Electrical Networks Integration Mock-up [Maquete de Integracao de Redes Eletricas — MIR]. The rocket systems that are essential for the flight will be integrated and tested in this artifact.

Col. Ribeiro asserted: Eighty percent of the rocket is ready. Only the final and most delicate part, which will ensure the success of the launching, is missing.

One can see, in the building being used as the hangar for the project, the silhouette of the SLV, which measures 19 meters and has four separate stages (compartments). Only a few employees are involved with repairs and tests, because there is very little to do until the resources, which are equivalent to less than 10 percent of the total invested in the project since 1981, are allocated.

The overall SLV project, including the development of technology and the construction of special structures, has cost the federal government \$257 million. After the prototype is ready and tested, each rocket will probably cost \$10 million, a price similar to that of the rockets available on the international market.

While the CTA waits for the resources to finish building the SLV, the launching base works in Alcantara, Maranhao State, continue advancing. A special line of credit allocated last year ensured \$5 million for the construction of the SLV launching unit.

The mobile tower inside which the rocket will be assembled is being manufactured in Sao Paulo, from where it will be taken to Maranhao entirely disassembled. The tower that will be used to control the launching [torre

de umbilicales] is already completed, and work on the ground facilities and infrastructure, including construction of the underground control room, is in its final stage.

Construction Demanded Partnerships

With 85 percent of the SLV mechanical structure ready, the Aeronautics Ministry plans to conclude the electrical-electronic portion of the rocket before the end of the year. Developing software [preceding word in English] to control the spacecraft has been proving the most difficult thing so far. In addition to the 600 researchers linked to the CTA, nearly 100 national companies are participating in the construction of the SLV.

In order to produce the rocket's solid propellant (the substance that causes propulsion), the most sophisticated propellant plant in Latin America has been called upon. This substance is the one most indicated for so-called low orbits — between 250 and 1,000 km — and has been tested with considerable success in the "Sonda IV" rocket, which was launched in 1990, and the "VS 40" rocket, which was launched in 1993.

The successful use of the propellant in the "VS-40" was, by the way, what ensured approval of the model of engine developed for the SLV. Instead of testing the engines in a vacuum chamber on the ground, the experts have produced a simpler rocket to test the propulsion system — which is capable of taking the spacecraft to a speed of up to 7,477 m per second.

To ensure this speed, as well as the spacecraft's resistance to a temperature of up to 3,000 degrees Celsius, the CTA developed, together with Acesita [Itabira Special Steel Company], a special type of steel. In addition to being used in the structure of the rocket, the material is also exported.

Another strong point of the project was the system for separation of the rocket stages. The separation is done through the installation of a connection hoop made of lead alloy. An explosive charge that causes the separation is installed inside this hoop. The same system, which is called pyrotechnical, is used in the separation of the frontal portion of the rocket that will contain the satellite.

Government Promises Solutions

Brasilia — The federal government has denied any delay in the allocation of the resources that might endanger the SLV launching. Presidential spokesman Sergio Amaral said on 29 August that President Fernando Henrique Cardoso is convinced that the mastering of the rocket launching technology represents a technological

advancement for the country. According to Amaral, the financial problems will be solved.

The program has by no means been abandoned. If there is any delay, it will be a short one. We can postpone the launching of the first satellite a little. The most important thing is that after so many negotiations that did not work out, this administration has made the project feasible by removing political obstacles and international restrictions to accessing the launching technology. If the allocation of funds has been delayed, the administration will solve this problem, Amaral said.

Amaral argued that the advances made by the Cardoso administration thus far are more important than possible delays. He added that advancements in the technology for the launching of rockets will be used for commercial objectives, as well as for research objectives.

Amaral said: This has been a technological victory and an enormous political achievement that can only be compared to access to nuclear technology.

Commentator Analyzes Dissatisfaction Within Military

PY2908213495 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 24 Aug 95 Section 1 p 7

[From the Janio de Freitas column: "Heated Barracks"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The bill granting compensation to the relatives of people reported missing during the military regime, which has been under discussion for three months, has suddenly provoked radical military reactions. The bill, however, is being used as an opportunity to express a feeling of indignation which has deeper roots and which is much broader.

The military, which until a short time ago has been silent, might be the social sector which is most strongly dissatisfied — to put it mildly — with the government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso. The indignation of the military has developed in three areas: institutional, professional, and personal.

The military did not explicitly oppose the proposals sponsored by the government. Yet based on their geopolitical and strategical studies, they believe that the end of the petroleum monopoly and the opening of domestic shipping to foreign companies are opposed to the national interest.

They have the same opinion on the end of state control on telecommunications. Yet in this case there are some aggravating attitudes of distrust regarding the objectives of Communications Minister Sergio Motta and of the president. The military did not swallow those three government initiatives and they are not likely to

swallow them in the near future because the proposals are categorically opposed to their concept of national interest, which has nothing to do with ideological nationalism. This is the military viewpoint.

Budget cuts have produced public complaints. This is nothing new. The government, however, also withheld or delayed the releasing of budget allocations, creating sudden difficulties which have been frequently considered deliberate expressions of discredit. A recent government announcement that it will release 330 million reals for construction of a submarine and a corvette sought to allay the Navy's displeasure. There are no indications, however, that this objective was attained: Routine shortages remain high, compared with what is considered essential.

Finally, there is the problem of salaries. In general, they are very low. This problem, which has existed over a long period of time, is becoming increasingly more serious. The military — apparently all of them — seem to feel humiliated by the salaries they are being paid. The 20 percent adjustment that they have been granted has brought on more irritation than relief: It was considered a "tranquilizer" that does not tranquilize, because it merely seeks to continue, without much protest, an exasperating treatment.

This continuation is considered as the preamble to the worst: The military is convinced that the announced administrative reform will harm them very much. Fortunately, Administration Minister Bresser Pereira has no idea of the opinion the military has of him. I will not report this opinion because of the disaffected expressions that would be necessary.

Even if it is not a widely held opinion, many military men share the idea that all this contains some degree of revenge, either inadvertent or purposeful. This makes no sense. Yet it is much more meaningful than the radical reactions against the compensation bill. The temperature at the barracks is very high. Within the government, it is not. Or not yet.

Correction to Foreign Banks Authorized To Buy National Ones *PY3108135495*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "President Authorizes Foreign Banks To Buy National Ones," published in the 30 August Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 28:

Column one, second paragraph, first sentence make read: ...Cardoso yesterday signed an executive order [exposicao de motivos] establishing the guidelines....

(changing "bill" to "executive order" here and throughout the item, and providing vernacular)

Same paragraph, last sentence, please make read: ...internal savings," as stated in the presidential executive order. [new paragraph]

According to presidential.... (changing "decree" to "executive order")

Chile

Business Groups: NAFTA 'Fatal' for Small Firms *PY0709183495 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Sep 95 p 31*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Large labor and business groups have been voicing their concern over the possible negative effects of Chile joining the NAFTA.

Businessman Enrique Falcon, president of Chile's United National Confederation of Small Industries and Crafts (Conupia), expressed some fear in this direction but at the same time he acknowledged that an agreement of this kind will open up huge economic prospects for the country.

He warned, however, that Chile's entry into NAFTA "will be fatal for small and medium businesses, even more so for microbusinesses because we are not trained and we do not have modern technology or lines of credit that will allow us to retool."

Falcon lamented the fact that Chile would become a mere supplier of raw materials and the gateway to Brazil and other neighboring countries. [passage omitted]

Pinochet Implicates Congressmen in 1986 Attack *PY0709174995 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (EFE) — General Augusto Pinochet, Army commander and former president of the military regime, today accused some congressmen, whom he did not identify, of being behind the unsuccessful attack against him on 7 September 1986.

Pinochet, upon recalling the anniversary of the death of five of his bodyguards in the El Melocoton region, said that some political leaders who are now congressmen "were there — not physically, because they had no courage — but in spirit."

Pinochet immediately explained that he was only talking about "a few congressmen and all of them."

Pinochet asked about the ones who brought the weapons that were found one month before the attack in Carrizal

Bajo, in northern part of the country, where an important arsenal was found near a small fishermen's cove, which according to an intelligence report was brought from Cuban fishing boats at high sea.

"Who brought the weapons? Who planned the attack? Who trained the people?" asked Pinochet during an homage traditionally given by the Rotary Club of Santiago on this date to celebrate Army month.

Regarding the congressmen, Pinochet said: "Sometimes we come across each other and we greet, but despite the fact that I have my own files, I have no evidence."

The last observation made people and even Pinochet laugh because it was a reference to what he said on 1 August, during another homage to the Army, when he revealed he has "many files which, if I handed over to the courts, would create problems for some people."

This was interpreted as a reference to leftist leaders and government officials who opposed the military regime that was in power for almost 17 years (1973-1990).

Pinochet believes there is a contradiction in the fact that those who "participated in many terrorist and vandalist acts are enjoying freedom while others who struggled for tranquility in the country, for finding the terrorists are in prison with no evidence against them."

Pinochet's remarks clearly refer to the situation of retired General Manuel Contreras, former director of the secret police, and his direct aid Brigadier Pedro Espinoza, who have been sentenced to seven and six years in prison, respectively.

According to the Supreme Court ruling of 30 May 1995, the two officers were found guilty for the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and U.S. citizen Ronnie Moffit [Letelier's private secretary] on 21 September 1976 in Washington.

While Espinoza has been in prison since 20 June, Contreras has been hospitalized in the Naval Hospital since 13 June and is battling in court to stay in the hospital because of his recurring colon cancer.

Pinochet admitted that his impromptu speeches in this annual homage drew "reprimands" on past occasions, such as the time three years ago when he called German soldiers "long-haired drug addicts and homosexuals."

New Movement Created 'To Defend' Military Regime

PY0709215395 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish
4 Sep 95 p C4

[FBIS Translated Text] The Action for Chile Movement has been established to defend the work of the military government.

The inauguration ceremony was held at the house of Rodrigo Eitel, the president of the movement. The board of directors comprises Jorge Behnke (vice president); Cristian Opazo (second vice president); and Cristian Horquez, Cristian Valdivia, Jorge Rodriguez, Alexandra Stipicic, Viviana Villalobos, and Philippe Schaweau.

Eitel announced that on 11 September they will stage a rally outside the Military Academy to support, back, and express gratitude for the work of the Armed Forces and of the Forces of Order.

Ecuador

Duran-Ballen Authorizes Foreign Minister To Visit Peru

PY0809011595 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish
1700 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito — It was revealed here today that Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen has authorized Foreign Minister Galo Leoro Franco to travel to Peru in compliance with the invitation extended this week in Quito by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori.

This invitation remains pending until the appropriate time and circumstances are found to allow the president of the Republic to travel to that country also, Leoro said today.

Editorial Report on Presidential Candidate List 95P21031

[FBIS Editorial Report] Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO of 28 August publishes a Cedatos (Ecuadoran Data Company) poll comparing electoral tendencies between August 1994 and August 1995. Questions were posed to 4,200 voting-age citizens in Quito, Guayaquil, and other "large, medium, and small cities." The results of the poll reveal that, a year ago, only 19 percent of those polled had decided for whom to vote in the 1996 presidential elections. By August 1995, the figure had jumped to 37 percent.

The following top the list of preferred candidates: Jaime Nebot Saadi, Social Christian Party (PSC); Frank Vargas Pazzos, Ecuadoran Revolutionary Popular Action (APRE); and Rodrigo Paz Delgado, Popular Democracy (DP). Coming in second are Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, Ecuadoran Roldosist Party (PRE) and independents Ricardo Noboa Bejarano, Jose Gallardo Roman, and Jacinto Velazquez Herrera.

Of those responding to the question— "if elections were held today, for whom would you vote?"— 33 percent said they would vote for Nebot as compared with 36 percent in 1994; 11 percent said they would

vote for Vargas as compared with 12 percent in 1994; and 9 percent said they would vote for Bucaram as compared with 12 percent in 1994. Paz has gained popularity; 13 percent said they would vote for him in August 1995 as compared with 9 percent in 1994. The poll also reveals that, although in 1994, 30 percent of respondents said they would not vote for any of the seven declared candidates, by August 1995, that percentage had dropped to 17 percent.

Galapagos Islanders Threaten To Take Tourists Hostage

*PY0709132395 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish
2300 GMT 6 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A cable received from Puerto Ayora states that the situation worsened today in the Galapagos Islands, where a general strike is to be held to protest the executive branch's decision to veto a law that will regulate activities in the islands. Strikers have threatened to take tourists hostage and have refused to negotiate in Quito.

The islanders want the implementation of the law vetoed by Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen, which establishes the manner in which the Ecuadoran islands will be administrated in the future, and which was recently approved by the National Congress, following the initiative of Galapagos Deputy Eduardo Beliz.

Nevertheless, the same law was categorically rejected by the main ecological organizations which claim that the law undermines the preservation of the flora and fauna of the islands, which are unique in the world.

Jose Andrade, President of Santa Cruz Island City Hall, told EFE that the strike committee, which has kept one of the two airports of the islands closed since last Friday, and has blocked the main public and communications installations, has rejected the idea of negotiating in Quito, and demanded that a top-level delegation be sent to San Cristobal Island.

In remarks to EFE, citizens from Galapagos today attributed the current situation of electoral activities to the proximity of the general elections slated for 1996, as well as to personal problems between Beliz and National Park Director Patricio Izurieta.

At noon, we released a speech by Deputy Beliz, who in a harangue broadcast by a local Galapagos radio station, addressed the local people and called upon them to seize the institutions and to loot stores. An official from San Cristobal, who asked us to keep his name confidential, said that this is very bad. [passage omitted]

Tourism Minister Armando Espinel has reported that the situation in the Galapagos Islands has become

unbearable because Deputy Eduardo Beliz' political goals have created chaos in the islands. Espinel claims that the only people who are being harmed at the international level are the inhabitants of the islands, because tourist agencies throughout the world have already canceled trips to the islands to safeguard the lives of tourists.

Espinel said that Deputy Beliz is the owner of several hotels in Galapagos, and that to safeguard his economic interests he submitted to Congress an absurd bill, one article of which states that each tourist who arrives in the island must sleep at least one night in each island.

Espinel said that the government did not have any other choice but to veto the absurd bill, and that instead the government submitted a more reasonable bill to Congress, which favors the islands. [passage omitted]

Paraguay

Squatters, Police Clash in San Pedro; 15 Injured

*PY0709141095 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema
Nacional de Television Network in Spanish
1315 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[Report by Angie Aguero from the Interior Ministry in Asuncion — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] I am reporting from the Interior Ministry where Interior Minister Carlos Podesta was scheduled to hold a news conference at 0900 [1300 GMT]. Minister Podesta, however, has indicated that he will have to postpone the news conference until 1000 because he has to go to a meeting at the Central Bank with the president. After the meeting he will come here to convey the latest reports and the administration's position regarding the most recent developments involving over 800 peasants who are squatting on Lazaro Morga property in Santa Barbara, San Pedro Department.

Unfortunately, there was a clash at approximately 0515 this morning because the peasants allegedly blocked Highway No. 3, the General Elizardo Aquino Highway. Police anti-riot squads clashed with the peasants and according to latest reports, 15 people were injured. Some reports indicated that people were killed, but our sources just confirmed that nobody has been killed so far. There are, however, some seriously injured people. One peasant and two children, aged seven and nine respectively, have been shot.

We just heard Senator Elba Recalde talking to one of the local radio stations asking that helicopters or planes be sent urgently to take these children to Asuncion because they are in very bad shape, they are in a coma. Some institution or the government is expected to answer this

call and pick up these wounded children in San Pedro Department and take them to Asuncion.

Senator Elba Recalde, Deputy Candido Bejarano, and the president of the Agrarian Reform Institute, are at the site of the clashes trying to mediate. President Carlos Wasmosy said this morning that he was worried about what was going on, but we do not believe that is the right response in view of the situation.

I will await the arrival of the interior minister to get the latest information and the administration's official position on developments in Santa Barbara, San Pedro Department.

Interior Minister on Police Repression, Death of Peasant

PY0709161395 Lambare Paraguay Radio Cardinal in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Sep 95

[News conference by Interior Minister Carlos Podesta with domestic correspondents from the Interior Ministry in Asuncion; broadcast in progress — live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Begin recording, in progress] [Podesta] ...is at present requesting the courts to order an autopsy of the corpse so as to identify the projectile that killed this fellow countryman. I categorically reiterate that the riot police participating in this operation did not use lead or any other metal projectiles. We would like to inform you what happened early this morning.

In view of...[pauses] gentlemen, fellow countrymen, the police have always kept their composure, they respected the truce unilaterally imposed by the peasants who were on Jorge Lazaro Morga's property. The police did not intervene at all to break the truce declared by the peasants who were occupying Morga's property. As peasants were seemingly unable to make the police charge at them, despite their incessant provocations, a large group of peasants left the property — I repeat — a large group of peasants left the property — a private property which they had violently invaded and were now occupying peacefully — and went to another place some 20 km away to meet with other peasants who were coming from other places. Once they reached the Santa Rosa crossroads [San Pedro Department], they blocked the road. In view of this, the police explained to them that they could stage a protest rally there but asked them not to prolong their demonstration for more than 15 minutes so as not to obstruct traffic. The police even told them that they could intermittently block the road for several minutes.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the leaders of those groups of peasants caused the riot police to intervene to unblock

the road using tear gas and rubber bullets. I want to explicitly confirm that the police did not carry any weapons capable of firing projectiles that could have inflicted any injuries upon our fellow countryman Pedro Gimenez, or his subsequent death. This is the official information that the national government is divulging on this event.

I would also like to tell you that the proceedings instituted in this case will clearly determine the origin of the bullet that claimed the life of Pedro Gimenez. The person who fired this shot will be identified and taken to court. I would also like to inform you that there are 12 other peasants who sustained less serious injuries and three policemen who suffered cuts made with scythes and machetes on their faces and bodies.

[Unidentified reporter] Have the policemen been identified?

[Podesta] Yes, we have the names of those policemen. I would like to invite you to come at 1800 local time [2200 GMT] to attend the news conference we are calling to give you more details about these events.

[Several reporters start firing questions at the same time]

[Podesta] I repeat, the police were not carrying weapons capable of firing projectiles like the one that killed our fellow countryman Pedro Gimenez.

[Second unidentified reporter] What was the reason for this repression?

[Podesta] I repeat: In view of the fact that the police were scrupulously respecting the peasants' decision to occupy Morga's property, the peasants blocked a road 20 km from the property. During the police operation, numerous fire arms were seized from the peasants who had abandoned the property they were claiming and from other groups who came from the southern region of the department. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Judge Opens Pretrial Inquest Against Army Commander

PY0709205695 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Sep 95 p 10

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Judge Carlos Monges has finally decided to open a pretrial inquest for electoral crimes against General Lino Cesar Oviedo, and he also ordered that the military officer submit his testimony in written form. The judge approved a similar measure involving Vice President Angel Roberto Seifart. Major Abdon Zarza, retired, an active member of the Colorado Party who participated in a meeting with the commander in chief of the Army, will also have to testify before Judge Monges. [passage omitted]

Peru

Relationship of Corruption to Development Viewed 95SM0491C Lima CARETAS in Spanish 25 Aug 95

[Article by Fernando Rospigliosi; received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is fashionable today to say that liberating the market forces will suffice to allow a country to emerge from backwardness. Other matters, such as extensive and institutionalized corruption, simply do not matter.

However, what international experience demonstrates is that while market functioning is an indispensable requirement, it does not in and of itself suffice. Furthermore, the lack of effective control of corruption can significantly distort the proper development of an economy. Mexico provides an impressive recent example. Until less than a year ago, things seemed to be developing marvelously in that country, under the leadership of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, presumably a modern technocrat.

The free-trade treaty signed with the United States and Canada and the liberal reforms promoted by Salinas were apparently leading Mexico toward access to the paradise of the developed world. But over the course of a few short months, the economy and politics of Mexico were plunged into crisis. The assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] candidate; Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the leader of that party; and the involvement of the brother of former president Raul Salinas, and of Mario, the brother of Ruiz Massieu, in these crimes shows how far the corruption in the single-party system, the "perfect dictatorship," as Mario Vargas Llosa called it, had advanced.

Now Raul Salinas is in prison in Mexico because of his alleged participation in various murders. His brother Carlos is living in semiclandestinity in Canada. And the former assistant prosecutor Mario Ruiz Massieu is in prison in the United States, from which Mexico is trying to extradite him so that he can be tried for various crimes.

Nowadays no one believes that Mexico can advance rapidly along the path toward modernity, nor is there any confidence in its potential for growth.

The profound corruption in the Mexican political system was a known fact throughout the world. The famous "mordida" (bribe), which had been institutionalized on all levels, was accepted as a part of normal life. But none of the financial and political analysts who predicted a shining future for Mexico paid any attention to this small detail.

Moreover, the corruption was an intrinsic part of the system. In other words, it was the tool used by those in power as a mechanism for remaining in power and controlling the situation. And it is very difficult, or impossible, to eradicate such a practice in an undemocratic regime.

Argentina is another of the countries that is attempting to represent itself nowadays as an example of modern and liberal reforms. It is indeed true that some significant steps have been taken. But there too, corruption seems to have been become institutionalized and to be expanding. The recent charges of corruption made by Minister of Economy Domingo Cavallo against another sector of government, and the attacks of the same sort received in return are but the tip of the iceberg. This is a situation about which the independent press has been warning for sometime, without any response from the state.

It will be difficult for Argentina to move forward until it purges its institutions. And this is practically impossible under the government of the reelectionist Carlos Menem.

The countries that are developed today had various characteristics during their growth stages that enabled them to reach the point where they are now. Among these were deep-rooted moral values and honest supervisory and administrative institutions.

It is not that there was no corruption at all—there has always been a certain level of corruption in all societies. But in this case, it was limited, controlled, and punished.

To cite one example, the most important engineering project ever carried out by the United States, the building of the Panama Canal, on which billions of dollars were spent, was accomplished without fraud.

As one of its most zealous historians writes, "It is inconceivable and admirable that such a vast and costly project could be carried out without interference, without disputes, without bribery, and without cheating or any of the many other forms of corruption that are generally inherent in this type of colossal project. In fact, among the multiple virtues of this canal project is the fact that it was what is called a "honest deal." (David McCullough, "The Passage Between Two Seas—The Building of the Panama Canal, 1870-1914," page 644)

By means of various mechanisms, societies like those in the United States, Japan, and Germany have been able to keep corruption at bay.

In Peru, with its mixed culture, this does not seem to be very important to many people. With a president who is the first to violate the rules, who tolerates unscrupulous

advisers, and who destroys the capacity of the Congress for oversight, as well as the possibility of the honest and independent administration of justice, corruption spreads and corrodes the institutions. If the nation pursues this path, neither modernity nor development will ever be achieved.

Trade Balance Solutions Discussed

95SM0491D (Internet) Peru DESCO Gopher
in Spanish 11 Aug 95

[From Resumen Semanal 3-10 Aug]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to GESTION (10 August 95), differences have arisen in recent days between the MEF [Ministry of Economy and Finance] and the BCR [Central Reserve Bank] on the methods of dealing with the problem of the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments. One approach has to do with the exchange policy. Minister Camet, on the one hand, is said to favor establishing a system of minidevaluations, while the currency issuing institution is believed to be contemplating the establishment of a short-term capital reserve, in the Chilean style. Another of the measures said to be contemplated is an increase in the ISC [Selective Consumers Tax] on imports in order to slow the influx of such products. A source on the economic team said, for his part, that measures involving a foreign currency reserve are being discussed, but that no decision has been made. In any case, he noted, when this type of decision is made, it is not usually announced so as not to affect expectations unnecessarily.

On 10 August, the president of the Exporters Association (ADEX), Juan Enrique Pendavis, stated that in order to reduce imports and promote exports, the priority for the government must be a modification of the exchange policy, followed by a restructuring of the levels of customs duties. After that, it will be necessary to modify the Selective Consumers Tax rate. (GESTION 11 Aug 95).

Commenting on this fact, EXPRESO (13 Aug 95) expressed the following view. "The increasing lag in the rate of exchange could be offset if the state were able to reduce expenditures and increase savings in order to purchase dollars, and then also reduce taxes and contributions in order to relieve enterprises of some excess costs. And the fact is that they could do so, but they have not as yet. How could this be done? Well, to begin with, the classic public administration procedures could be replaced by the procedures used by private

business. In other words, the public administration would have to begin to function in a businesslike way. The rigid operative norms of the public sector were conceived in order to oversee the uses made of the funds of the contributors. But as David Osborne and Ted Gaebler wisely said in "Reinventing Government," "by making it difficult to steal public funds, it was made impossible to manage them." Rigid and complex procedures for purchasing goods, signing contracts, paying wages, dismissing personnel, served in the end to expand the public administration and convert it into a dead weight borne on the shoulders of society. On the other hand, reduced expenditures would make it possible to lower taxes and contributions, and even to rebate taxes to exporters, thus reducing the tax burden on businesses. This is the proper way to increase exports, with a more realistic rate of exchange. Anything else is self-deception or artificial oversimplification. The time to adopt these decisions is now, since we were unable to do so earlier. This issue, which is still one of the last reforms pending, is also one of the more difficult.

Official: Centromin Peru 'Ready for Privatization'

95SM0491F (Internet) Peru DESCO Gopher
in Spanish 11 Aug 95

[From Resumen Semanal 3-10 August]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Central Peru Mining Enterprise (Centromin Peru), the most important mining complex in the country, is ready for privatization, Minister of Energy and Mines Amado Yataco Medina has announced. "The attitude at the enterprise is one of satisfaction and expectation, and its privatization will be a success," the minister said at a labor meeting with leading officials in the Casapalca Production Unit. He informed them that the Ministry is extremely satisfied with what has been done in the various areas and production units of the enterprise, particularly in Cobriza, Andaychagua, and San Cristobal. (LA REPUBLICA 14 Aug 95)

For the second time, the public auction of 100 percent of the shares of the Huarmey fishing plant, has been declared null and void. This plant is owed by PESCAPERU [Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency], and the base price established on this occasion was \$5.5 million dollars. Rear Admiral Dante Matellini, retired, president of the Special PESCAPERU Privatization Committee, indicated that the choice made was to schedule

a third public auction, with the resultant reduction of the base price by 15 percent at the most. Or a business promotion campaign might be launched, in which connection a study of the means by which this program might be implemented would be necessary. In the second public auction of the Huarmey plant, the bases acquired included Kikon Construction, Del Mar,

Paita Business Group (GRUNEP), Southern Fishing, Malla Fishing, Santa Maria Fishing and Fishing Products (PRODUPEA), none of which submitted their respective offers nor the required letters of credit. (Most dailies 15 Aug 95)

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